The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 145 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ..... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

of Sailing.	Steamers.	To a.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June	China	6000	Maloja ..	12500
7th ,,	*Arabia	6000	....	10500
4th July	Salsette	6000	Marmora ..	
11th ,,	China	6000	....	10000
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	
25th ,,	Persia	6000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia	6000	....	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd ,,	India	6000	....	..
4th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	6000	....	..
12th ,,	China	6000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Himalaya	7000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th ,,	Caledonia	6000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st ,,	Marmora	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th ,,	Arabia	6000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th ,,	Malwa	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th ,,	Persia	6000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	11000
26th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
27th Febry.	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
1st ,,	China* ..	6000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	6000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th ,,	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
28th ,,	India ..	6000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	6000	....	..
8th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
5th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	29th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	4th July
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamochita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kurin Maru	M. Nakamura	3806	26th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasami	4965	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Benares *	A&C 6984	..	23rd June.
City of Manchester	A&C 5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris	A&C 9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles*	A&C 8300	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow ..	A&C 6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona	A&C 7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore	A&C 6375	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta	A&C 5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6375	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7936	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	7500	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th. Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept
City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow *	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov	1st. Dec.
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

Fares.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd class Return. ¶
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool.....	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particualrs apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET. FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 25th June 9 a.m., Direct
LINGA 2185. Fri 26th June *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3,206 tons, on Thursday, the 25th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jack, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
†JELUNGA.....	5206.....	Thursday 25th June.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PALAMCOTTA.....	3413.....	,, 6th Aug.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

19th June, 1914.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 142.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6723	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Masulipatam	5001	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6723	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	917
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS.

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE

KEYSTONE ELGIN

AMERICAN WRIST STRAP WATCH

(As sold under our name and guarantee

IS	AND
WELL	HAS A
JEWELLED	DOUBLE
IN	ROLLER
FIFTEEN	SAFETY
HOLES	ACTION.

THE MOST PERFECT WRIST WATCH EXTANT.

Nickel Rs. 40. Silver Rs. 47/8. Rolled Gold Rs. 60.

Less 10 % for Cash or V. P. P.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

Watchmakers & Jewellers

BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medow Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

I. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. HIGGIN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to— The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

BURBERRY Weatherproofs, new stock of Ladies and Gents models. Get the genuine make from the sole appointed Agents in Bombay. ASQUITH & LORD, LTD, Opposite Clock Tower. 2820a.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 892

THE CARLTAN HOTEL—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Three or four first-class Polo ponies, up to weight, reasonable prices. POLO SECRETARY, 2040 Guides, Mardan.

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED, for the Public Works Department of a Native State, a well qualified and experienced EUROPEAN ENGINEER. Salary Rs. 700 with free house and 100 Motor allowance. Apply to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2898

WANTED for the Municipal Board Girls' Schools, Amritsar, LADY SUPERINTENDENT. None but duly qualified Europeans, who should also be well versed in a vernacular, Urdu or Punjabi, need apply. Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 2043

WANTED by the 1st August, 1914, for the Dredger "MANAR" at Tuticorin, 235 tons, 700 I. H. P., a duly qualified ENGINEER and DREDGING MASTER with 1st grade certificate. One with previous dredging experience preferred. Pay Rs. 425 per mensem, inclusive terms. For further particulars apply to THE PRESIDENCY PORT OFFICER, Madras. 2041

FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. —WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, Rajputana, a fully qualified, experienced FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters. Must have experience in giving chloroform. Hindu preferred.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, Mewar, Udaipur, Rajputana. 2044

WANTED immediately the services of a BANDMASTER and BANDSMEN for H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's band. The applicants should send in their applications with testimonials stating the pay they would accept if selected. Only those having practical experience need apply direct to the U/S.

CHHELSHANKER J. DAVE, Commandant, Nawanagar State Infantry. Infantry Lines, Jamnagar, 9th June, 1914. 2122

WANTED a Christian, Jew, Parsi or Mahomedan candidate for a permanent appointment, pay Rs. 25 a month, as CLERK in the Office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona. The candidate should have passed one of the following examinations:—The School Final Examination, the European High School Examination, the full Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

J. H. Horton, M.B., Major, I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay. 2042

WANTED a competent Fitter and Latherman, with experience in armature winding and a good knowledge of electrical work for the Power Houses at Pusa, (Bihar), on Rs. 75-5-100 per month, with free quarters. Preference will be given to one who has, as an additional qualification, held charge of an electrical power station.

The selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1914.

WYNNE SAYER, Assistant to the Agri. Adviser to the Government of India.

Pusa P. O. (Biher), Dated 9th June, 1914. 2054

WANTED.

FRENCH and GERMAN STUDENTS WANTED for by Mr. L. G. Khare B.A., (Bombay and Cantab.) Broach Building, Princess Street. 2953

WANTED an European LADY ASSISTANT for the Branch of an European Drapery firm in Poona. Apply by letter to "DRAPERY" C/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2952

WANTED a smart reliable man as ABDAR in 13th Lancers Mess. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 13th Lancers Risalpur, N. W. F. P. Good pay will be given to a capable man. 2045

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 898

WANTED.—A FINANCIER or PARTNER wwith a Capiptal of Rs. 15,000 willing to invest same in Mining and Engineering firm. Good profits. Parsees preferred. No Brokers need apply. Apply to Box No. 674, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2938

A YOUNG energetic Hindoo gentleman with good Business experience wants to JOIN in PARTNERSHIP with a capital of about 10,000 Rupees in any flourishing and going concern. Apply to Box No. 677, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2949.

MOTOR MECHANICS, with practical experience and Line Inspectors European or Eurasian also Driver with experience of Hill Roads for Public Motor Service in the Punjab. Apply sharp with copies of Testimonials to Box No. 659, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2878

WANTED a suitable employment by a young energetic respectable Indian, having seven years' practical. Banking experience. Best references.

Apply to:—"MANAGER," C/O Messrs. G. S. Bhargava & Co, 2922 Chandni Chowk, Delhi.

WANTED a Demonstrator in Biology, to commence work on July 20th. Must be specially strong either in Botany or in Zoology. Salary Rs. 150 p. m., with Provident Fund benefits.—Apply before June 30th, with copies of testimonials, to— PRINCIPAL, 2041 Canning College, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P., from July 15th, 1914, a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 50—5—60 per month, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.

Applicants should apply with copies of testimonials to THE CIVIL SURGEON, Raipur. 2046

WANTED, for the Municipal Board Girls' Schools, Amritsar, LADY SUPERINTENDENT. None but duly qualified Europeans, who should also be well versed in a Vernacular, Urdu or Punjabi, need apply.

Salary Rs. 200—20—300. Apply to SECRETARY, Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 2047

WANTED—Three Christian Teachers to begin work July 9th 1914. Graded scale of pay, together with Provident Fund, to *bona fide* teachers. 1 B. Sc. and 2 B. As. Starting pay Rs. 80. Annual increments of Rs 6 up to Rs. 150.—Apply with copies of testimonials and course of study pursued to THE MANAGER, The American Presbyterian Mission High School, Mainpuri, U. P. 2042

WANTED.—A qualified MIDWIFE for Barsi Municipal Dispensary. Pay Rs. 30 p.m. Applications with copies of testimonials of efficiency and good conduct, stating age, caste, whether married or widow, will be received up-to the end of June, 1914.

R. M. SANE, President.

Barsi, 8th June, 1914. Municipal Office. 2885

A qualified Medical Officer is required for the M. A. O. College, Aligarh hospital. Salary Rs. 200 p.m., probation one year. Gradual promotion up to Rs. 300 p. m. Applicants should be either L. M. S. of one of the recognized Medical Colleges in India, of proved merit and ability or retired Assistant Surgeons of experience. Applications, with testimonials and particulars of age and previous service, should be sent to the HONORARY SECRETARY, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, up to 15th July 1914. 2043

TO BE LET.

BOARD-RESIDENCE available for Married Couple in large Bungalow at Colaba. Sole use of suite of rooms. English Baths, E. L. & F. Apply to Box No. 529, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2600.

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

HORSE and MOTOR OWNERS.—Commodious Stabling accommodation available immediately near Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., Accommodation also for Motors, drivers and syces. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 528, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2120.

TO BE LET.—For POONA SEASON. Suitable for Rajas and nobility. The well-known large upper storied stylish Bungalow. PEERBHOY MANSION, Bund Garden Road, Poona, with 6 bed rooms, one Durbar Hall, furnished in the most up-to-date style with full Electric installation marble flooring large compound and garden. Apply EBRAHIM PEERMAHOMED & Co., 2897 119, Chakla Street. Bombay. 283

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture etc. in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

FOR SALE.—MACKINNON'S ESTATES Mussoorie, owing to death of Partner.

These comprise all properties belonging to the Firm of Mackinnon and Co., Brewers, Mussoorie, namely:—

The Old Brewery, Mussoorie, a going concern.

"The Park."—Forest lands over 2,000 acres. Several large houses (fitted with Electric Light and Water installation).

An unlimited number of fine building sites situated amid picturesque surroundings.

A cart road leads to the Brewery and "Lynndale" from the foot of the hills—10 miles of which being the private property of the Firm.

"Lynndale," one of the estates, is admirably suited for a Circuit House.

A Grand opportunity for capitalists.

The estates, houses, etc., can be sold separately, but preference would be given to any one wishing to negotiate for the purchase of the entire property.

Price Rupees 12,00,000 (twelve lakhs).

Offers consider.

For further particulars apply to V. A. MACKINNON, Esq., "The Old Brewery," Mussoorie, W. P. 2055

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS who wish to tender for a Hostel to be built at the Compound of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Gawalia Tank Road, Bombay, at a cost of about one lakh, are asked to send in their names to the Secretary of the above Mission by Friday, June 26th. 2946

THE PIONEER BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Shareholders of the Pioneer Bank Ltd., Bombay, that the shares in respect of which the arrears of Application, Allotment, 1st or 2nd call moneys shall not have been paid on or before Tuesday the 30th June, 1914, shall be liable to be declared forfeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors, B. G. GAJIVALA, Manager.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 18th June, 1914. 2963

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure containg by admeasurement 110 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 791 New No. 6523 Old Survey No. 412 and New Survey No. 2636 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1284-1285 Street No. 214, 214A all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Doongrey Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Doongrey Street on the west by Halalkhores passage on the North by the property of Jivaji Noorbhai and on the South by the property of Cursondas Natha and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1914. VACHHALEO, 2959 Purchaser's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow. Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriages (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	UP. To Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22- 9 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-27
8- 6 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	21- 6
10-52 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-24
13-15 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-52
15- ,,	Gwalior ..... ,,	14- 1
17-43 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-13
18-38 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-18
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... ,,	8-
21-30 Dep.	Delhi..... Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundar..... ,,	22-37
8- 2 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 7
9-33 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 1
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay...	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-3g
13-15 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-52
13-55 Dep.		Arr.	15-11
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow	Dep.	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

13-35 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-32
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 1
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-48 Arr.	Lhakar	D ep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		A rr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LIDDAW Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. COLOMBO MARU having arrived on the 18th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. *No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a writen application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

*Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR RAILBORNE COAL

THE undersigned is prepared to receive up to 1 p.m., (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1914, at his Office at Church Gate Station, Bombay, Tenders for the supply at Pitsmouth of best Indian coal for the B. B. & C. I. Railway to be delivered as per memorandum below.

The coal must be of the best quality, either hand picked or screened, clean and perfectly free from dust shale, stone or other foreign deliterious matter. Also it must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. It must also have been subjected to recent analysis and a statement of results should be submitted with the Tender.

Tenders only from Proprietors of a Colliery and recognised Managing Agents of Collieries will be considered.

Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm may be supplied. No "bought" coal is allowed.

The quantity of coal contracted for shall be "more or less" (i.e., 10 per cent. more or 10 per cent less than the contracted figure) according to the requirements of the Railway. When any variation in the monthly supply is called for the chief storekeeper will give the contractor not less than one month's notice.

Coals from different proprietors or minds are not to be mixed.

Successful tenderers will be expected to execute the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's coal contract form, no alteration in the same will be permitted.

Forms of tender and contract can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

QUANTITY REQUIRED.

April 1915 to March 1916, 3,30,000 tons Railborne Pitsmouth Coal.

R. WOOLLCOMBE, 250 Agent.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS, No. 53, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAUM.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J. Suit No. 732 of 1911.

Saraswatibai, widow of Dinanath Manekji ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Chotu Gajanan, minor and another ..... Defendants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. Mehta and Company, Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. Tricumdas Runchordas, the Receiver, appointed on the above suit by the Consent Decree, dated 19th July 1912, and in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said consent decree, sell by Public Auction, the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Freehold Land or Ground with the building standing thereon situate at Sadashiv Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by tdmeasurement 1744 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 531, New No. 2575; Old Survey No. 536 and New Survey No. 7819 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. D. No. 951 and Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dinanath Vithoba and the part of the late Pandu rang Vithoba, on or towards the South by the property of Gopinath Krishnaji and others, on or towards the East by the property of Pandurang Moroba and on or towards the West by the Sadashiv Street.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title-Deeds application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, herein at their office at No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, near the Fort, Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 1,000 Full pressed Bales of Digra, Nagpore Akola Kampthi and other Stapled Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co., Bombay, 19th June 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO HALL-DECORATORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND NEW DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Floor, Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Cooperage Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of dining table and set of dining chairs, dinner waggons, meatsafe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, dressing table, chest of drawers, sideboards, mirrored door single and double almyrahs, corner cabinets, bookstands, show cases, clothes and hanging presses, clothes baskets, writing tables, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, single and double teak and blackwood and iron cots, Jost fan, standing hall lamp, sewing machine, sweet-toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., palm stands, marble top tables and fancy tea-poys, table and hanging lamps, ice-box with refregerator, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware by Reed, Barton and Elkington, etc

At 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1 bay Arab horse (14 by 2 hands).

The property of Robert Hill, Esq., of Indian Printer and Stationer, proceeding to Home—

The above will be on view four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrath.

To-day at 3 p.m.

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

complete in 12 parts at specially reduced prices.

AT 6-30 P.M.

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The wonderful quick change artiste who changes her costume 20 times in 10 minutes.

AN ARTISTIC PERFORMANCE.

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GAJANAN S[illegible] Secret[illegible]

AMERICA-INDIA CIN[illegible]

Charni Road.

(Commencing Friday 19th June)

GRAND CHANGE OP PROGRAM.

THE VULTURE OF C[illegible]

Drama—5000 Feet Long.

The Exciting Story of a Woman Miser.

A THRILLER OF THE HIGHEST ORD[illegible]

We have purchased at great Expense the Exhibiti[illegible] Bombay of this Fine Exclusive.

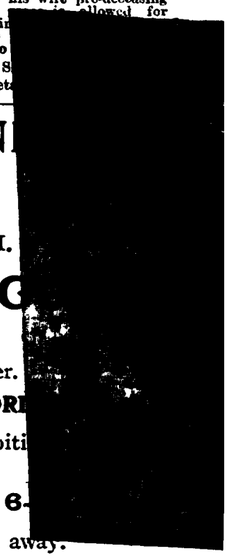
To-day—Special Prize Show—5 to 6-[illegible]

Valuable Sarees and Watches to be given away.

Please Note Time :—5 to 6-30, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, & 10-30 to 12.

Prices: Rs. 2, 1, As. 8 & 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform and Children under 10 at half rates



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Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
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White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
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Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

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(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, 18TH JUNE.)

Vice-Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether proceeding on leave. Major N. S. Coghill, Bar-at-Law, to be Political Agent, Palanpur.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. B. G. Carter to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. J. McNeil, I.C.S., on reversion from special duty under the Government of India, to be Political Agent, Surgana.

Mr. A. W. Lester, Superintendent of Lonavla, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Balak-Ram, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan from the date of departure of Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., until the date of relief by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S.

Mr. Malcolm R. Kothavala, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Surat, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Damodardas Vrijbhukandas.

Captain S. A. Powell, M.D., Police Surgeon, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days with effect from the 17th May 1914.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 27th June 1914.

Mr. Yeshvant Nilkanth Anandkar, Personal Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, is allowed an extension by one month of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. J. McNeil, I.C.S., on reversion from special duty under the Government of India, to be Collector of Nasik.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira, in connection with the Revision Settlements of the Matar and Mehmadabad Talukas of the Kaira District, with effect from the date of his return to duty up to 31st October 1915, both days inclusive.

Mr. Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw to act as a Trustee of the Port of Aden during the absence of Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, M.V.O.

Mr. H. C. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., is reappointed Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust for a further period of 5 years with effect from the 1st November 1914.

The services of the Rev. J. C. Mathew, a senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 13th June 1914.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral, to be Garrison Chaplain, Bombay, vice the Rev. C. D. T. Mason proceeding on leave.

The Rev. J. L. C. Dart, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs up to six months.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, has been allowed an extension of furlough for one month.

Captain G. E. Vaughan, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, has been granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the afternoon of the 6th June 1914.

The services of Mr. J. McNeil, I.C.S., Senior Collector, Bombay, who was placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1914.

Major G. E. Stewart, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. H. Wray, Executive Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 30th June 1914.

Mr. A. Gordon, B.Sc. (Eng.), Glas., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Buildings District, vice Mr. Wray.

Mr. K. F. Modi, Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, is granted privilege leave combined with leave on medical certificate from 5th July to 15th December 1914.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to issue to Messrs. Damodar Vishvanath Gokhale, LL.B., and Purshottamdas Maganlal Shah, LL.B., Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Khandesh and Ahmedabad Districts respectively.

AUDITORS' FEES.

The following notification was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules, 1914, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 3068, dated the 1st April 1914, as follows, namely:—

Below rule 11 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted namely:

"11A. (1) No person shall be entitled to an auditors' certificate except on payment to the Secretary of the Auditors Council of a fee at the following rate, namely:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
(a) For a permanent unrestricted certificate	100	0	0
(b) For a permanent restricted certificate	75	0	0
(c) For a provisional unrestricted certificate	50	0	0
(d) For a provisional restricted certificate	37	8	0

(2) Such fee shall be credited by the Secretary of the Auditors Council to the Governor in Council."

The London Hemp Association has pointed out to the Government of India that the India (Sunn) Hemp is to some extent replacing in Europe the valuable Russian Hemp (caunabis sativa). Improved methods of preparation are being studied and its cultivation is increasing. In some districts considerable care and skill are exercised in the preparation, and the fibre is consequently readily saleable at the highest prices. The Hemp Association urges upon the Government to draw the attention of planters generally to the importance of improving methods of preparation, particularly by cleaning it of dust and sand before export.

CROP REPORT.

The followig summary of the season and crop reports of the various districts of the presidency for the week ending 13th June is published in Thursday's "Bomtay Government Gazette":—

There was good rain during the week in the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, moderate in Ahmedabad, Surat, the Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi and slight in Sukkur, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Dharwar and Palanpur. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops continues. Sowing was almost general throughout the Presidency. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in the Deccan and the Karnatak. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	26 to 48
Gujarat	37 to 51
Konkan	21 to 41
Deccan	27 to 46
Karnatak	33 to 10

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 13th June were 2,892 in Sholapur, 1,110 in Satara and 126 in Bijapur.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON,

RECEPTION BY MR. J. M. PARIKH.

Mr. J. M. Parikh was "At Home" on Saturday, May 23rd, to the Congress Delegates now in London, and to the Standing Committee of Indian Students, which has been working to secure the abolition of the Indian Students' Department. Among those present were Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Mazharul-Haque, Mr. N. M. Samarth, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. S. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, Mr. J. M. Mehta the Chairman, and Mr. J. K. Singh, the joint Hony. Secretary of the Standing Committee, Mr. Dalgado, Dr. J. N. Mehta, Mr. Pillay, and other members of the Standing Committee.

After refreshments a conference was held between the delegates and the Committee regarding the position of Indian students in the United Kingdom. Three important points were pressed upon the attention of the delegates: the increasing restrictions against the admission of Indian students at those educational centres where they could best qualify themselves for entering the various branches of public services in India and the far-reaching consequences of such restrictions in preventing competent Indians from having any substantial share in the actual administration of their country: the persistence with which the Indian Students' Department works to enforce its guardianship on the students, and otherwise interferes directly and indirectly with the freedom of movement of those students against their wishes: and the futility of spending a large amount of money from Indian revenues for the upkeep of a department whose activities are either useless or injurious.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London June, 17th.

Consols 2½ % 74plus 5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.25.18½unchgd
Rentes 3 % Exdividend 85
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.51plus¼
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 25 15/16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 26unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.
Rupee Paper 3 % .. 63 11/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ½ 13/16plus 1/32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 87½plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 2 9/16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 1½unchgd.
„ day market loans .. .. 1½—⅝

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, June 17th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs.			Rs.
2,60,000	were allotted to	Calcutta	9,00,000
4,90,000	„ „	Bombay	
1,50,000	„ „	Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at ½ 31/32 (Min. Rate) Received 7 % above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15.97.
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta 1,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1/32 (Min. Rate) Received in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta 16.03
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 21,00,000
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 20,00,000
Extra Allotments Bills Madras Rs.60,000 }
Extra Allotments Bills Bombay Rs.10,000 } ½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June, 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain 1,000
„ „ to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.93plus 10
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.71plus 9
Advanced on Bullish private crop Reports and on limited offerings.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.40unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 13/16—⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans July .. 13.43p lus 2
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.71plus 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 9⅜—⅝
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88½—¼
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 56½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 17th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500
„ Sales of East Indian .. 50
„ Imports 14,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Moderate business easier.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive.
Mid. American .. .. 7.72—1
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9.15unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) July 12.96plus 13
Oct. 12.71 „ 9
New York Official noon call July 12.98 „ 15
Oct. 12.73 „ 11
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. July 13.44 „ 3
Oct. 12.70 „ 8

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.

J.J. 7.25plus 5
J.A. .....7.26 „ 6
A.S. .....7.11 „ 5
S.O. .....6.89 „ 6
O.N. .....6.80 „ 6
N.D. .....6.73 „ 6
D.J. .....6.71 „ 6
J.F. .....6.71 „ 6
F.M. .....6.72 „ 7
M.A. .....6.73 „ 7

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, June 17th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; London sellers unchanged 37¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; London sellers dull unchgd. 36⅞
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. nominal.
New South Wales May-June; sellers 37⅛—¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged 55¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms June-July; Hamburg sellers quiet unchanged 53
Linseed Calcutta mutilated.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August; Antwerp done quiet 47⅜plus⅜
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull nearest value steady £6/8/6—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £61¾plus¼
Copper Braziers £76plus½
Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers July-August; very dull nothing doing unchanged 12/9½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; quiet neglected 11/9½—¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.; 9/7½—¼d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/7—¼d
Very dull; prices arther easier.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; very quiet unchanged 13/6
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchanged 10/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11/6½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet unchgd 11/8½

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 34
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 36
General Tone of Tallow Auction. Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers quiet 2/9½—¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay June 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
10 boxes gold	6,04,800	London.	Chartered;
20 „ „ and sovs.	13,51,680 / 15,000	„	National.
7 boxes gold	3,60,000	„	Supdt. P. & O.
25 boxes rupees	1,00,000	Aden	National.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bomgal is 92 laks up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.
The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady but the volume of business passing on both sides of the account is limited. The Banks will be closed to-morrow for a Public Holiday.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d.
T.T. ready	..1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	..1	4
T.T. forward, August ..	..1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready ..	..1	4 1–16
Credits 3 m-s ready ..	..1	4 3–16
„ „ forward, July ..	..1	4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1	4 11-32
Francs 3m-s ready ..	..	170
Marks „ „ ..	..	138½
60 days Hongkong ..	..	139½
„ Shanghai ..	..	186½
„ Japan ..	..	150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was again unchanged at 25 15/16 for ready and 26 for forward. The local market has been easier to-day and rates have given way 3 annas since the opening. A small business has been done

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold 24	1	0	
Australian bar gold 24	0	6	
Sovereigns 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready 75	2	0	
1st Settlement 75	4	0	
2nd Settlement 75	5	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 18th June 1914.

	Bars	Ounce
G I P Railway..... 67*		77,852
B. B. & C I. Railway 101		122,811

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market opened weak to-day and a drop of about annas three was recorded during the course of the day. The fall is due to the notification with regard to the tenders for the New Government Loan of five crores which are invited in the commencement of the next month. A volume of business was put through at varying rates. The market opened at Rs. 95-10-6 gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-8 (buyers) for the 30th June delivery.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 102.

SHARES

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a weak tone to-day and a drop took place in several shares.
David declined to Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai after touching Rs. 437-8 closed at Rs. 440.
Currimbhai were in demand at Rs. 212½ for July.
Madhavji stood firm at Rs. 1,080.
Standard declined to Rs. 1,037½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,442½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,850.
Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 740.
A sharp re-action was noticed in the Bombay Burma Trading shares. These shares had advanced by leaps and bounds during the course of the last weak and had touched Rs. 985. To-day they sagged to Rs. 962½ for July.
Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 235-8.
Central Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 20.
Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,645.
Gujarat Railway shares improved to Rs. 110.
Amritsar Patti Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 159.
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 205.
Tata Hydro Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,010.
Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed in lots at Rs. 82½ and Deferred stood firm at 148 for July.
Oriental Life Insurance Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 625.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand :—

Weld and Co. (Liverpool) :—"Market opened with rather poor undertone and without any special feature. We think the heavy long liquidation of July/August is over and that differences between old and new crop will widen again. Later, small but steady market, improved in late sessions on Miss Giles' report. A little American buying of new crops despite crop accounts continuing favourable and Manchester being indifferent. Miss Giles' reports condition up to 10th June as 75.2 per cent. Texas 66 per cent. and Oklahoma 73 per cent." (New York) :—"Market closed steady. Some speculative buying in Wall Street owing to rains reported in Texas. Local firms are inclined to sell." (Crop) :—New Orleans cables: "Crop accounts improving everywhere; weather is generally favourable. Weekly Agricultural Bureau report states weather is favourbale."
Grunning :—"Market advance on late trading on American buying orders. Miss Giles' estimates the crop condition as 75.2 per cent."
Habersham King :—"Rain has been general in Texas, unfavourable, though not so bad as wire reports indicate as the excessive rains reported have been widely scattered. Temperatures in the entire belt are around normal, which is favourable Clearing weather has set in the Northeastern quarter of the cotton belt, and the same is promised for Texas within two days, Conditions continue favourable elsewhere."
The American markets and Liverpool closed steadier on the above mentioned report of Miss Giles. As Miss Giles' condition report to 25th May was 77.5 it would appear that she made the condition to 10th inst. 2.3 per cent lower. It is however always difficult to understand private estimates, or the reason for issuing reports to dates with which no comparison can be made. Miss Giles has, however, shown that up to the 10th inst. there was certainly no improvement in the average condition of the crop. The advance in the markets shows the nervous feeling underlying the peresnt favourable reports regarding the weather and crop.
The local market opened steadier in sympathy with home news. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 293. A small business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola July, an export house being the seller. Rates close almost unchanged as under.
For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate, and prices are steady.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	222	..		Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	232	..	..	„
Do.	217	..	..	June
Do.	218	..	..	July
M.G. Kandeish	224	214	..	June
Do.	227	217	..	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum ..	262	..	..	Jan. 1915
Do.	230	..	..	June
Do.	241	..	..	July
M.G. Broach	..	..	293	March 1915
Do.	288	..	..	June
Do.	290			July
M.G. Muttia	216	204	..	June
Do.	219	207		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	269	June-July
M.G. Westerns	..	..	272	„
H.G. Westerns	..	..	267	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	287	„
M G. Mira)	..	..	292	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone .. .. Dull
Estimated Sales 8,000
Total Imports 13,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	To-day's price.
J.J. 7.26	plus 1
J.A. 7.27	„ 1
A.S. 7.12	„ 1
S.O. 6.89	unchgd.
O.N. 6.80	„
N.D. 6.73	„
D.J. 6.71	„
J.F. 6.71	„
F.M. 6.71	„

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat —The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 % ...	5	14	0	R. T
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	13	0	B. T.
Bold Brown Sept.	9	10	6	R T

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore	9	2	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	7	0	B T.

Teeleed —The Market is quiet.

Quotation —	Rs	a	p	
85 % Bold White	55	0	0	
Black Kutai	45	0	0	
Yellow Hinganghat	58	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold	47	8	0	
Small	46	8	0	

Mowraseed —The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p	
July August	6	12	0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p	
Ready	10	15	0	R T

Castorseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	6	0 R T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Berar	26	0	0
Guzerat	25	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains in to Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday :—

Cotton	11 098 Bales.
Wheat	1,635 Quar.
Linseed	13,941 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,025 „
Gingellyseed	606 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	827 „
Castorseed	3,351 „
Rice	2,548 „
Myrabolams	2.235 „
Cottonseed	16,677 „
Mowraseed	1,142 „
Gram	236 „
Jowar	6,403 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	34 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

In the Calcutta share market to-day business was limited. Transactions included :—
Coal.—Bengal Nagpur 37 5/8; Bhuskajuri 18½; Baraboni 13; Bogaro Rampur 12; Burragarh 2½; Ghusick and Muslia 14½; Phularitand 5½; Parasea 2 7/8; Ranegunge 21½; West Teeturya 8½.
Tea,—Bishnauth 24½, Pashkowa 104; Rajnagar 81; Tirrihanna 17½.
Jute,—Barnagore (ord) 67; Kanknarrah (ord) (pref) 187.
Debentures,—Calcutta Real Property 10.

A serious fire broke out at Jhelum about midnight on Monday in the new quarters near the flour mill buildings. Two pucca buildings have been entirely gutted. Damage to the property is estimated at Rs. 4,000.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 18th

S. S. Lanterfels Volkmann Hamburg May 16
S. S. Colombo Maru Sakamots Kobe May 14

DEPARTURES.

June 18th

S. S. Jensen Maru Terada Kobe ect.
S. S. Kasara Gulliver Persian Gulf via Karachi
S. S. Bankura Whytehead Do.
S. S. Crostafels Schneider Hamburg & Bremen

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer	*Gablonz	for	Trieste etc.
„	Surada	for	Calcutta.
„	Chantala	for	Antwerp.
„	Clan Macgillivry	for	Liverpool etc.

* To arrive.

S. S. Chantala :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chantala, 3,103 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Middlesbrough, which port she had left on May 6, with a general cargo.
S. S. Lanterfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels, 3,644 tons, Captain A. Volkmann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on May 16, with a general cargo.
S. S. Colombo Maru :—The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2,919 tons, Captain Sakmoto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on May 14, with a general cargo and 4 passengers.
S. S. Bankura :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons Captain T. B. U Whytehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Arcadia—The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia with the outward mails of the 12th instant passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Thursday.

P. DOCK.

Thursday, June 18th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Kommodore	Muhlbaner	A. S. & Co
B	Visigoth	Rule	T. M. & Co
C & R	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
F.	Lanterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
H	Dalhoka Maru	Tamar	H G. M. Ajam & Co
N	Craignia	Elward	W. & A. G. & Co
O	Eugine Grosse	Dwager	M. M. & Co
P	Neidenfels	Hockst	W. & A. G. & Co

V. DOCK.

1	Olympia	Watkins	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Jelunga	Irawin	M. M. & Co
4	Alsell	Fisher	Arab Steamer
5	Sutherland	Longstad	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Queen Elizabeth	Munro	J. F. & Co
9	City of Manchester	Grey	K. N. & Co
10 & 11	Chinkoa	Summer	M. M. & Co
12 & 13	Toro	Montgomery	J. F. & Co
14	Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
16	Lhasa	Mosley	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
3	Upada	Le Broq	M. M. & Co
6	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
9	Shirala	Morrisson	M. M. & Co
8	Surda	Bishop	M. M. & Co
10	Naneric	Mellougall	K. N. & Co
14	Sardar	Weeks	H. M. Scostri
15	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
16	Kuwait	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

L Arabia.....Palmer.....P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Almora	Rankine	W. & A. G. & Co
Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co.
Clan Forbes	Pacan	W. & A. Z. & Co
Crossby	Nutta	T. M. & Co
Colomb Maru	Sakamoto	K. N. & Co
Framington Court	Isaacs	K. N. & Co
Helios	Kurdsen	F. F. C. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	A. Y. & C.
Kola	Elsg	M. M. & Co
Kirkies	Curie	W. & A G. Co
Indula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay &Co
Pa'awan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Purnea	Iggott	M. M. & Co
Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
Queda	Atton	M. M. & Co
Reiefenfels	Kisheth	W. & A. G. & Co
Singer	Reid	S. W. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	Arab Steames Ld.
Talvahl	Kaas A. M.	Ewat & Co
Thoreon	Hannah	T. M & Co
Vosges	Cadion	T. M & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

OLYMPIA (s) 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 182 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 164 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 40 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 48 bales wool, F. Khoolchand; 8 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 25 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 80 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 23 bales wool, M. Comarsee; 25 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.; 18 bales wool N. Gambhirmal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

OLYMPIA (s) 105 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 5 bales cotton yarn, K. Ninon and Co.; 41 bales cotton yarn Gazal Bros. and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

OLYMPIA (s) 325 cwts. staves of hogsheads, 131 cwts ends of hogsheads, 140 cwts iron hoofs, Spencers and Co.; 15 hogsheads chutney, N. K. Jussawala.

FOR MARSEILLES.

OLYMPIA (s) 35 cwts. gum alibanum, J. Nunbheram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

ARABIA (s) 9 hogsheads, and 2 casks chutney, N. K. Jassawala; 500 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 101 cwts. gumarabic, J. Nurbheram and Co.; 150 cwts. buffalo horns, V. Esmail; 200 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Shivji; 86 casks goat len carpets, FlemingShaw and Co.; 5,260 skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 8 bales woolcwts. cotton seed, and 2,340 cwts. caster seed, Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. gum alibanum, E. Sultanally.

FOR BARROW.

CLAN-FORBES (s) 2,300 tons Manganeseore, J. Finley and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

ENGENE-GROSS (s) 12 bales hem. K, Reeve and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

ENGENE-GROSS (s) 2,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

CHINKOA (s) 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
NEIDENFELS (s) 155 bales cotton, W. Wolf & Sons; 295 bales hemp, C. Peraj & Co.; 300 cwts. bone pieces, C. Mody & Co.; 20 numbers empty iron barrels, Worman & Co.; 55 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 919 cwts. myrabollams, S. Cooverji & Co.; 90 bales cotton fly, The Commercial Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

NEIDENFELS (s) 227 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 55 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1 bale buffalohides, Jeena and Co. 99 cwts. ghandy medicine, and 290 cwts cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 60 cwts. cassia, D. B. Khan and Co.; 304 cwts turmerie, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

NEIDENFELS (s) 1,000 cwts ground nut cakes, L. and F. Barracough and Co.

FOR VENICE.

GABLONZ (s) 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, W. Pavri and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J. A. Begote and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton The National Financing and Commission Corporation; 100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 1,000 cwts linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

GABLONZ (s) 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 440 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 110 bales cotton W. Wolf and Sons; 495 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 1,870 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 715 bales cotton; Gaddum and Co.

FOR GALATZ.

GABLONZ (s) 50 bales cotton twist Session, J. David and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

GABLONZ (s) 1,141 cwts. gingellyseed, Joh Frachiri; 7,000 cwts. gingellyseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,019 cwts gingellyseed, G. Bhimjee.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Jehunga from Singapore, Agents—M. M. and Co., 26,204 bags rice, 624 bags peas, 500 bags millet, 12 pieces ivory, 22 cases lampware, 3 cases cigars.
S. S. Chantala from London, Agents—M. M. and Co., 15 casks, 1 case tiles, 29 barrels, asphatte, 7,725 casks, 50 bags cement, 1 case sulphuric acid, 4 drums, caustic soda, 6 cases eastrooil, 47 cases tobacco, 72 cases, 5 barrels, medicine, 5 cases glass bottles, 9 cases, medicine spirit, 131 cases, 3 casks, 3 hogshead, wine, 2 cases locks, 9 barrels copper, 200 pigs, 35 rolls, lead, 1 cask, zinc sheets, 2 cases mustard oil, 4 drums linseed oil, 347 keys, 8 barrels, 120 drums, 108 cases 13 casks, paint colours, 6 cases, 51 bales paper 703 bales, old newspapers, 9 printing papers, 429 cases, 16 packages, 14 casks, provisions 52 cases soap, 684 barrels grease, 103 casks tallow, 4 cases mustard, 14 cases confectionary, 34 cases sugar, 3 bags wax, 8 cases perfumery, 38 cwts. gas cylinders, 75 cases mineral waters, 2 cases cotton goods, 2 cases 4 bales cotton wool, 1 bale wool.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th June was 29.843 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, June 17th 1914
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.652	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	„
Dew Point	77.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.843	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.4	„
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	„
Minimum do. do.	78.6	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,S,SSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	225	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.69	inches.
Total fall during month	3.69	„
Total fall during year	3.84	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th.	0.17	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
TH	18	m 7 45	24 4	18	m 1 8	18 7
		10 51a	24 9		1 10a	21 5
F	19	m 8 48	25 0	19	m 1 52	18 1
		7 46a	24 8		2 21a	21 4
S	20	m 9 39	25 9	20	m 2 34	17 7
		8 44a	24 9		3 17a	21 1
S	21	m 10 23	26 7	21	m 3 15	17 0
		9 39a	24 11		4 8a	20 10
M	22	m 11 3	27 4	22	m 3 55	16 5
		10 26a	25 2		4 55a	20 5
TU	23	m 11 41	28 0	23	m 4 34	15 11
		11 0a	25 6		5 30a	20 0
W	24	m 0 18	28 6	24	m 5 12	15 7
		11 52a	25 10		6 20a	19 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June 18 (Thursday)	Sunrise 6h. 2m.	Sunset	7h. 18m.
„ 19 (Friday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„	7h. 18m
„ 20 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„	7h. 18m'
„ 21 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„	7h. 19m'
„ 22 (Monday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„	7h. 19m
„ 23 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„	7h. 19m
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„	7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apogee, June 18th, 2-4h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd 9h. 3-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, July 1st, 0h. 54-5m. a.m. Perigee, 3rd 12h. p.m.; Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 15th, 1h. 1-1m. p.m.

The Importation into India of the weekly Hindi paper called *Hindustani*, published in Mauritius, is prohibited.
The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of Bengal at the instance of prominent Indian gentlemen have proposed to the Government of India the erction of a school in the Bengal Presidency on the lines of an English public school.
The Government of India in their quinquennial report favoured the starting of such schools in various provinces, staffed by Europeans as far as available, if the parents are prepared to pay the high fees necessary.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The monsoon extended into Rajputana and West United Provinces. It has strengthened in the west Coast, central parts of the country and Burma. Rainfall diminished in north-east India.
Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Central Provinces and the West Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Rajputana, Central India West and West Central Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces South, Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and North Madras Coast.
The chief amounts are :—Moulmein two inches; Rangoon one; Bassein three; Akyab four; Myitkyina, Shillong, Cherrapunji, Barisal and Behrampore one; Jessore three; Gaya four; Allahabad three-quarters; Dehra Dun one and a half; Indore two; Akola three-quarters; Hoshangabad three; Saugor one and a half; Pendia one; Jagdalpur two; Ratnagiri six; Marmagoa and Karwar three; Bangalore, Cochin and Waltair one and a half.
Forecast :—Extension of rainfall into East Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th June 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Hissar records 0.15 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-western and the submontane districts.
The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local. Agra has had 0.42" and Allahabad 0.76 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night at Allahabad and at night at Agra.
Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been fairly general in east Rajputana and local in west Rajputana; Jaipur and Kotah have had 0.12 inches each and Jodhpur 0.10 inches. Skies are clear in upper Sind and West Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Temperature is in defect at Kotah.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 1.83 inches of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in north Gujarat. Day temperature is in defect at Neemuch.
The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 1.32 inches, Hoshangabad 2.80 inches, Akola 0.84 inches, Amraoti 0.25 inches and Chanda 0.10 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess at Amraoti and Chanda; night temperature is in defect at Saugor and Hoshangabad.
The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread and generally heavy; Bombay has had 0.77 inches, Ratnagiri 5.87 inches, Mormugao 2.72 inches and Karwar 2.61 inches. Skies are are heavily clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.41 inches of rain. Skies are lightly to modertely clouded.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended inland; it has been fairly general in the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of Central India West and east Rajputana but local in west Rajputana the United Provinces and the south-eastern districts of the Punjab. The falls in Rajputana, however, have been light. On the west coast of the Peninsula rainfall has increased; Ratnagiri reports a heavy fall of 5.87 inches. Conditions are unsettled off the north Konkan and the west Kathiawar coast.
Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in the central parts of the country and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th of June 1914.

| STATION | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st Jan. to date. | Variation 1st June to Date |
|---|---|---|---

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

HAVELOCK.—May 31st, at Dibrugarh, to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Havelock, a son

MARRIAGES.

CANTELO—BUSHER—On the 3rd June, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Alfred, youngest son of the late E. W. Cantelo, of Sandown, Isle of Wight, to Elsie Maud, youngest daughter of Dr. W. D. and Mrs. Busher, of Mussoorie.

TAYLOR—ROBSON.—June 1st, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Leonard Taylor, of Manchester, to Eileen Gertrude, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Robson, of Folkestone, Kent.

DEATH.

WAKERELL COURTENAY.—May 29th, at his residence 26 Robert's Street, Calcutta George Washington Wakerell, late Permanent Way-Inspector, Halishahr, E. B. S. Railway aged 23 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Zarthostno Diso: Bank Holiday.
English Mail Steamer Salsette due 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 20.

H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, June 22.

H. M. the King-Emperor's Birthday Observance in India.

State Banquet at Government House, Poona.

TUESDAY, June 23.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales born, 1894.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varietes, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

195 Promotion and Appointment.—The following "Extract from the Gazette of India Army Department" is published for information.

No. 522.—William Dunkerley to be 2nd Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy dated 5th May 1914.

196 Leave.—The officer Commanding is pleased to grant leave of absence from the 17th June, 1914 to the 2nd July 1914 to Captain and Pay Master G. D. Traylon B.V.A.

(Sd.) E. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

June 19.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending June 27th, Corpl. H. F. Lodge.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 23rd (weather permitting). Dress Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. The following gentlemen having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows:—
   Mr. H. E. W. Watson, to "A" Troop.
   Mr. R. C. Giles, to "D" Troop.
   (Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
   Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Major H. F. Busch, Commanding.

June 19.

408 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Saturday 20th Inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class firing.
Sunday 21st Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Monday 22nd Inst.—"F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students).
Tuesday 23rd Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 24th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursdays 25th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 26th Inst.—"C" & "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Saturday 27th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 28th Inst.—"E" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

409 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All Recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line, steamer City of Paris Commander J. Campbell, left Liverpool on the 28th May, and is arriving here at 6 a.m. to-day with the following passengers, who will be landed at No. 6 Shed Alexandra Dock:—

Liverpool to Bombay.—Miss L. P. Harper, Col. A J N Harward, Mrs. Harward, Mr J Longmuir, Miss M Scholes, Rev. W A Thorpe, Mrs. Thorpe, Miss L M Anthony Mr J Plant, Mr. C F Russell, Mr. N W Smith.

Liverpool To Port Said.—Mrs. Hara.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of May, was 2,173, including 295 new admissions.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. D. G. Vaidya will conduct at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday the weekly Divine service at the Local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

RADIO NOTIFICATION.

The Bombay Radio Office is in touch with the transport Hardinge Since 9 a.m. on Thursday. Radio messages will be accepted till 6 a.m. on Saturday.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A memorial meeting in memory of the late Messrs. C. J. Asbury and V. Koshe will be held on Monday, the 22nd June, at 5-30 p.m. in the C.M.S. Hall, Procter Road, Bombay.

CHURCH OF O. L. OF HEALTH.

His Excellency the Patriarch of the East Indies will assist to-day at 7 p.m. at the feast of the S. H. of Jesus at the above church at Cavel.

THE MAHIM STATION.

A resident of Mahim writes to us complaining about the inconveniences felt by railway passengers owing to the "pitiful" condition of the Mahim station. He appeals to the General Traffic Manager to provide a roof to the station and also wooden sleepers on the platform until the station repairs are completed.

A POSTAL HOLIDAY.

Monday, the 22nd June, will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's birth-day. On that day, all post offices, and the telegraph branches of combined offices will observe the same working hours as on Sundays.

BOMRAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday, June 24th, at 6 p.m., in the Bombay Improvement Trust office. A paper on the "History and Working of the Parsi Building Society" will be read.

On Saturday, June 27th, Mr. Tamane will deliver in Marathi a public lecture on "Co-operative Housing," in the hall of the English School, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, when the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr has consented to preside.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Four attacks and 3 deaths from plague, 1 death from small-pox, and 1 attack and 1 death from cholera, took place during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Fort (Northern) 1, Market 1, Kamatipura 1, and Mandvi 1. The total mortality from all causes during the above period was 64, as compared with 60 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 147 of 1912. On Wednesday 1,124 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, out of which 17 were found to be plague-inflicted. B Ward contributed 6 of these latter "C" Ward 8, E Ward 3, while A, D, F and G Wards sent none.

BYCULLA GLORIA CHURCH.

On Sunday next the Feast of the S. Heart will be celebrated at the Gloria Church. His Excellency the Patriarch of the East Indies has graciously consented to honour the occasion by administering First Holy communion to children and confirmation to the faithful in the morning, and officiating at the evening service.

Programme of Services:—

Low Mass by the Patrialch with first communion to children and general communion to the faithful, 7 a.m.; Other Low Masses, 5-30, 6, 8, 9 a.m.; Solemn High Mass, 9 a.m.; Confirmation service, 10 a.m.; Solemn Vespers with Exposition of the B.S., Sermon in English, procession and Benediction, 7 p.m.

DEATH OF A MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONIST

The death is reported of Mr. Ibrahim Mahommed Sayani, a brother of the late Mr. R. Sayani, and a prominent members of the Mahomedan community, who took a practical interest in their educational advance. The death took place at 2 p.m. on Wednesday at his residence. The deceased graduated from the Elphinstone College, and was the first Ellis prizeman. Soon after he was appointed Professor of English at the same College and from thence entered the Provincial Educational Service. At the time of his retirement he was Headmaster of the Surat High School. Mr. Ibrahim was a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Select Committee appointed by the Local Government to consider the question of Moslem education. The deceased founded several scholarships for the benefit of Moslem students in the mofussil.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

We reproduce elsewhere the interesting programme of the activities of this well-known institution during the period of the next half year. Among the important topics that will form the subject of addresses under its auspices by the public men of the Presidency, our readers will note that of "Indian Emigration" by Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.E.S., "Peeps at Prehistoric Man in the Stone Age" by Professor O. V. Muller, "Romanticism in Literature" by the Rev. Dr. Scott, and "Insects and Diseases in the Tropics" by Major Glen-Liston of the Parel Bacteriological Laboratory. The members of the Brotherhood will be entertained at an "At Home" by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim in November and will themselves be "At Home" to the members of the Y.M.C.A. in the first week of December.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The health and mortality returns of the City of Bombay for the week ending 13th instant, disclose a further decline in the ravages of plague, in this city, there having been only 45 cases in the whole of the week, as against 58 in the week before and 94 in the week preceding the last. The total number of cases in the corresponding week of 1913 was 23, while the mean of the plague returns of the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years was 39. The total mortality in the week under notice was however, somewhat higher than that in the previous week, 626 deaths having been registered as against 606 in the previous week. Cholera, which is again slowly raising its head, was responsible for 9 deaths during the week, while diarrhoea and dysentery accounted for 42 and 22 cases respectively. Among other ailments, small-pox accounted for 3 deaths, malaria 3, fevers of all kinds 65, tubercular diseases 11, pthisis 27, and other diseases of the respiratory system 171.

There were 29 cases of still-birth, 2 of premature birth, 2 of drowning and 6 of poisoning. According to the age scale, 156 died under 1 year, 75 were from 1 to 5 years old and the remaining 395 were above 5 years. From the point of view of religion and race, the mortality occurred as follows:—Jains 24, Brahmins 21, Lingayats 9, Bhatias 4, Hindus of other castes 288, Hindus of low caste 66, Mussalmans 149, Parsis 26, Jews 1, Native Christians 28, Eurasians 3, Europeans 3, Negro-Africans 2, and Buddhists 2. The total number of births registered during the week under notice was 326.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DESERTERS AND A BICYCLE.

The two soldiers, Driver C. Babington and Gunner R. Wiseman of the 82nd Battery, R. G.-A., Kirkee, who were charged with criminal breach of trust in that they tried to dispose of a bicycle which they hired, were again produced before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday. It appeared that the police in their subsequent enquiries learnt that the accused were deserters, and the charge of deserting the Army was added to that of criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle.

Inspector Newby informed the Court that the military authorities at Kirkee desired to try the case themselves, and the magistrate accordingly passed an order.

MOTOR DRIVER ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Darusha Pallonji, a taxi-driver was charged with rash and negligent driving by Inspector Homes. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

It appears that the accused was driving his car along Wodehouse road at midnight on Wednesday, and as he approached the turning collided with a hack victoria, occupied by three Europeans, smashing the rear left wheel of the gharry. None of the passengers were hurt.

For the defence it was urged that the fault was that of the victoria driver, who swerved suddenly in turning into Wodehouse Road, thus bringing the motor, which was keeping a straight course into contact with it.

His Worship acquitted and discharged the accused.

DOG WITHOUT MUZZLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Kilcoin charged Mr. C. Gordon with letting loose a ferocious dog without a muzzle. Mr. P. Godinho, pleader defended the accused.

Master Harrison deposed that while he and some other boys were playing hockey, the dog, which was chained and in the custody of the accused's servant, snapped at them. The servant had placed the chain under a stone and then joined the boys in the game.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said his dog was not ferocious.

His Worship, acquitting the accused, said the present charge could not be sustained, whatever the civil liability of the owner of the dog might be. The section required that the dog should be muzzled only when it was at large, but the evidence showed that it was chained and that took the case out of the operation of the section. His Worship acquitted the accused.

FIRST OFFENDERS.

TWO ACCUSED BOUND OVER.

Two first offenders were given the benefit of section 562 by Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday.

In the first case Jacob Sale Mahomed, a youth, was charged by Inspector Karnik at the instance of a cloth merchant of Bhendi Bazar named Ahmed Haji Elsman, with cheating in respect of cloth worth Rs. 45. The accused had obtained the cloth by representing that it was required by his father, and Mr. J. Vicaji, who defended the accused, urged that it was a fit case for the application of the section, as the father of the accused was willing to make what amends were in his power. His Worship accordingly bound over the accused in a sum of Rs. 100, and ordered that a surety for the same amount should be furnished.

The same police officer also placed one Narayan Mukundji before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of coffee pots valued at Rs. 8-2 from the house of Shivratna Shivdayal at Kalbadevi. Mr. M. M. Desai, defended the accused, and pleaded that the action had been committed in a moment of weakness. The accused who is a Benares Brahim, and his wife were stranded in Bombay, and the theft had been committed while begging for alms. The accused was very sorry for what he had done, and he asked that the section might be applied to his client's benefit. The police officer not pressing for a sentence, His Worship bound the accused over in the sum of Rs. 50.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN THE HOSPITAL CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, Honorary Chief Medical Officer of the Memon General Hospital, charged Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Editor of the "Memon Prakash" with defamation, Mr. S. B. Kapadia and Mr. M. H. Mehta, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Messrs. Rangneker and Apao, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused.

M. V. Nair, manager of N. Powell and Co., further cross-examined by Mr. Rangnekar, said the first order that the Company received from the hospital was on the 18th November, 1912. This was signed and brought by the complainant. There was one big order and then casual small orders, some of which were written and others oral. They still got orders from the hospital, and the accounts between them were still running. The witness expected large custom from this hospital Rs. 4,467 was the amount due to Powell & Co. from this hospital on the 31st January, excluding Rs. 1,500 paid to them on the 16th December 1912. He did not know who paid the amount, as he did not receive the payment. They started making demands for the goods supplied from the beginning of December. The amount due to them at the end of November, 1912 was Rs. 4,442-10. The witness was asking for money in December and in January. He frequently met the complainant in December and January in connection with these bills. Up to the day when the complainant came to make the second payment, no dispute was raised as to any item. The complainant came to make a part payment. He did not show the witness the amount. He said he was going to make a part payment and added that he had brought Rs. 1,500. The witness told him he wanted the full payment, as the goods had been delivered and bills made out. The complainant said his house surgeon had not received certain items, that certain items were returned, and that he would like to check the bills He did not show the items. There was no necessity of showing the Company's books, as the complainant wanted to check the items with his house surgeon. The complainant told the witness to send the latter's man to the hospital to check the bills Checking could not be done at the Company's office as the goods were in the hospital. The complainant did not tell him what items were wanting. The witness did not accept Rs. 1,500 because he wanted the full amount, and an acceptance of small amounts would have delayed the full payment. He considered Rs. 1,500 a small amount. Ever after this interview, he made demands from the complainant very often till February. Just before the second payment the bills were finally checked, but some items were left out. Altogether Rs. 432-8 were allowed in favour of the hospital on the 17th March. This must include the previous note of Rs. 383. The witness received a payment of Rs. 1,000 on the 6th February and of Rs. 500 on the 25th February. This was after the bills had been checked. These two sums were received by cheques. No item was over-charged and the allowances made must have been made for articles returned by the hospital They received Rs. 1,000 by cheque on the 31st March, 1913, and Rs. 2,000 in cash on the 30th June. An account was still running.

The further hearing was adjourned.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Honorary Visiting Physician of the hospital, examined by Mr. Kapadia, said he knew the "Memon Prakash." He was not a subscriber to it. He had received some issues of the journal by post, including that for March. 1913. The handwriting on the wrapper appeared to be that of a previous manager of the hospital.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF THE COMPLAINANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Framji Pallonji charged Jamsedji Cowasji Jassawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Phirojsha Patel with kidnapping cheating and outraging the modesty of a woman. Messrs. Godinho and D. N. Dubash, pleaders, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. N. Saber, barrister-at-law, and Messrs. B. T. Desai and Bomanshe H. Daruwalla, pleaders, defended.

The complainants case has already been reported.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the complainant said he was a sharebroker. He had no card for the stock exchange. He was an outside broker. He paid no income-tax. He carried on business himself and earned about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Saher, said he was generally known as "Pastakia" and was never known as F. Pallonji, nor as F. Pallonji, photographer. He never passed himself off as Framji Pallonji Paghadivalla. He knew Nanabhai N. Patel, who was his cousin. He passed some pro-notes to him. He made the acquaintance of the first accused in Sutta Bazar and at the races about three years years ago and about the beginning of January 1914 he became friendly with him. It was at the race-course, in the second enclosure. He did not know what his income was in January. It might be Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. He had done "Sutta" business in January. He used to go on every race-day and went to make money there. He made about Rs. 300 in January. He did not remember the names of the horses he won on. He did not remember how much he paid to his mother-in-law in January. In May he paid Rs. 20 and Rs. 32 for rent. He did not remember if he had borrowed any money in January. He was heavily indebted at present but he did not wish to disclose the state of his affairs. It was not true that one of her sons had ceased sending money to his (complainant's) mother-in-law since he (the complainant) had been going to her house. He did not know if Khan Bahadur Nanabhoy Vakil of Karachi had stopped sending money to his daughter-in-law since the complainant's introduction to her house.

Mr. Saher: Is he a rich man?

The Witness: Yes.

His Worship: But he took every penny for the set of law-books that I bought from him when I was practising. (Laughter.)

Mr. Desai: That is just like rich men (Laughter.)

Mr. Saher next asked the complainant if it was a fact that his mother-in-law lived partly on the charity of Sir S. B. Broacha.

Mr. Godinho objected, saying the object of these questions was to get the names of those gentlemen in the papers and thus to set them against the complainant's mother-in-law.

His Worship said Sir Shapurji's catholic charities were well-known.

The complainant, further cross-examined, said he was not arrested at Bandra on a civil warrant. He was fined Rs. 70 in a watch case.

The further hearing was adjourned.

THREE YEARS FOR THREE MANGOES

Naria Luxooman, alias Jao Antone, aged about 35 was at a recent criminal sessions at Thana, presided over by Mr. J. D. Dikshit, the Sessions Judge, sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused had stolen three mangoes at Khari Bandra, and had spent eighteen years of his life in jail.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARDWOOD LEAGUE: DIVISION I

SHERWOOD FORESTERS (1), BEAT B. A. C. (0).

Conditions yesterday were ideal for football, and a large crowd—the largest seen this season,—turned out to watch the match between the Sherwood Foresters and the B. A. C., when the former secured a victory of one goal, the only point scored in the game. The result is flattering to the B. A. C., defence, which was only pierced once, although fifty minutes at least of the play was a prolonged attack by the Colaba team. The score came through Boot, when the game was about twenty minutes old. Dodging a couple of men, the Sherwood inside-left, at close range, steadied himself and placed the net beyond Bridgewater's reach. While the entire game is flattery to the civilian defence, it has an opposite reflection on the work of the Sherwood forwards. With a strong half line, which constantly covered their mistakes, and fed them with prolific care, they should certainly have given a better account of themselves. In speed, combination, and nippiness, the "five" were excellent, but they finished tamely. Unnecessary and hurried pot-shots at goal were their chief fault, although it must be confessed that they were somewhat unlucky. The wing men, too, were infected with the spirit of aimless driving in the direction of the net, when they might have made for the inner men a better opening. It is not often that military forwards play a game of that character, a frequent and just criticism being that they indulge in too much passing in front of goal.

The above is no attempt to detract from the excellent exhibition given by Bridgewater in goal, and Harwood at back. The former, was at the very top of his form. He made no mistakes, fielded well, and kicked and punched out with judgement and vigour. H. Templeton played an excellent game at half, but Osborne and Butt were disappointing. The B. A. C. forwards were seldom in the picture, and could make little headway against the Sherwood defence.

Unwin, at centre-half, was a tower of strength. He kept his forwards always well ahead, and when he got an opening always drove clean and hard for goal. The three inside men of the Sherwoods played well together. Christie and Wilkins at back were hardly extended.

The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Christie and Wilkins, backs; Ward, Unwin and Sutton, halves; Hampton, Thornley, Cunningham, Boot and Carwood, forwards.

Bombay ...Athletic ...Club:—Bridgewater, goal; Harwood and C. Templeton, backs: Butt, Osborne and Templeton, halves; Higham, Henshill, Murray, Rockley and Clark, forwards.

Referee:—Mr. H. L. Inwood.

Y. M. C. A. (2), BEAT G. I. P. INSTITUTE (1)

On the Marine Lines in the Junior League, the meeting between the Y. M. C. A., and the G. I. P. Institute resulted in a win for the Association by the odd goal in three. The Institute were the first to score, through their inside-left, in the first five minutes of the game, but the Y. M. C. A. in the last fifteen minutes added two points through Doupa and Strind. Rev. Bradbury supervised the game.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I.—G. I. P. play Grant Medical College. Cooperage 5-45.

Division II.—Bombay Gymkhana "A" play Rangers. Marine Lines, 5-45.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS, 1914.

The first of the weekly meetings will be held on Wednesday, 8th July, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

Events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, unless otherwise specified.

Two prizes will be given to those competitors who score the most points during the season, and in the event of a tie, preference will be given to the winner of the greater number of Firsts.

Prizes will be presented each afternoon to ladies winning Competitions or Nomination Events and at the end of the season two prizes will be presented for the fish and second best agreegate scores made at the weekly meetings.

For the Aggregate Cups, points will be awarded as follows:—

8 for a first, 4 for a second, 2 for a third.

In Section and half Section Events the points will be divided. In Nomination Events in which both the lady and the man ride, points will be given to the lady only, and when only the man rides no points will be given.

Entries for all Events will be received on the ground each afternoon.

Practice jumps, tent-pegs, etc., will be put on the East Maidan close to the railings on Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, commencing Saturday 20th inst

There will be a Band on the ground each afternoon.

In view of the fact that the formal requirements of the Press Act are often disregarded by keepers of printing presses and publishers, those requirements are reprinted in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette." The act requires that every book printed within British India shall have printed legibly upon it the name of the printer and publisher and the place of printing."

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 17th June 1914 should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

It has been decided, says the "Civil and Military Gazette" to undertake a spleen census of schoolboys of ten years of age and less in secondary and primary schools of the province. The census will be carried out twice, once before and once after the malaria season. To facilitate the work only schools in places where hospitals and dispensaries exist will be examined as the investigation can be carried out by the staff in charge of these institutions.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

PROSPECTS OF HARWOOD LEAGUE.

(By Luke Round.)

We are glad to announce that the well-known sporting writer, who writes under the nom-de-plume of "Luke Round," has undertaken to contribute regularly notes to the "Bombay Chronicle". In the notes published below he deals with the prospects of the teams playing in the first division of the Harwood League.

I have been playing the passive spectator game for quite a long time now, but in deference to overtures which I have received from various quarters, I have decided to occasionally give my impressions of the footer doings in Bombay. Since the season commenced I have had opportunities of forming opinions as to the constitution of the various teams of the Harwood League, more especially those in the first division, and all things considered I think there are prospects of an interesting and exciting programme.

Messrs. Elliot and Smart, the Honorary Secretaries, have left no stone unturned in their endeavours to provide for spectator and player alike, and as one who is acquainted with the great amount of organisation and effort necessary to have everything running with automatic precision, I congratulate these two gentlemen on the success of their efforts. What has struck me very forcibly so far, having regard to the good old days of "Soccer" in Bombay, is the comparatively slight interest taken by the public in the games, and the marked absence of enthusiasm. It is up to the public to give the League practical support, and also encouragement to the players. When the Cooperage could not boast of a stand, and onlookers were at the mercy of the weather clerk, considerable crowds congregated, and keen but wholesome partisanship amongst supporters of Clubs predominated.

In my judgment I think the competition for League Honours will be fairly equally divided, as with the exception of the Sherwood Foresters, the teams are more or less on a level. The strength and effectiveness of the "Sherwoods" lie in their combination and thorough understanding of each other's play, there being an entire absence of selfish or gallery work. Civilian forwards might copy with advantage the example of the military forwards by shooting without hesitation on every possible occasion instead of dilly-dallying and endeavouring to get within a few yards of the goal posts.

From what I have seen of the Gunners, they will have to improve materially if they are going to be serious rivals for the Championship. Of course at this early stage of the season it is only natural that weak spots should be visible, but systematic practice will or should eliminate these defects.

I have been most favourably impressed with the Bombay Gymkhana, who have the material for a really good team, and from what I hear the players are very keen on upholding the yellow and black colours. I would take the liberty of suggesting that their captain, Begbie, is better adapted to the centre-half position than right-back. He has height, a thorough knowledge of the game, and feeds the forwards in orthodox fashion. Moreover, as centre-half he is better able to direct his men. Hoar as centre forward has not distinguished himself, and should be superseded. In the game the other night between the Gym., and the G. I. P. I noticed a marked defect of the halves of the former team in not backing up their forwards.

The Hornets give promise of developing into a well balanced eleven, but the brothers James at back lie too close together, and have the unfortunate habit of falling back and hampering the goal-keeper.

The G. I. P. Railway, I fancy, in the aggregate could give many years in point of age to their opponents, but 'anno domini' does not appear to detract from their energy, though it struck me that Jackson outside right forward has lost his cunning.

The Grant Medicals are obviously short of practice, but they possess keenness and determination and should come on as the league progresses.

I must confess to a feeling of disappointment with the form displayed by the Bombay Athletic, but I will refrain, at this juncture, from comprehensive criticisms. Their defence is fairly sound, but the forwards, as a line, are woefully weak in front of goal. The evergreen Harwood is figuring at right back, and aided by that indispensable toothpick,—a la Meredith the famous Welsh international forward,—he is here, there and everywhere. The motto "silence is golden" is one which Harwood should follow.

The incident in the game on the 17th inst. between the Luso-Indiano and Customs, whereby two players received marching orders, is most regrettable. Men who cannot control their tempers have no right to play, but going on the principle that the least said soonest mended, I will draw a veil over the contretemps, and hope that we shall not again be confronted with such unsportsmanlike and degrading conduct.

The referees have already come in for castigation, and it is quite diverting to listen to the comments passed in the stand on their decisions, but on the whole I am of opinion that there has not been much to complain of. It is imposible for a referee, however active and capable he may be, to see everything that happens, and certain spectators make no allowance for their fallibility. The Secretaries have gone to no end of trouble, I know, to unearth competent and experienced referees, and I am quite sure I am ventilating the views of those in authority when I say that the Secretaries will be pleased to hear from any gentleman who are ready and willing to "blow the whistle."

An article from Mr. Bennett, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., re the troubles and trials of team building would be interesting, followed by a respone from Secretary Cook of the G.I.P.

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Mr. Charles L. Freeston in the 'Daily Chronicle' February 18th, 1914.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, June 19, 1914.

INDIA AND LORD HARDINGE

We feel that the proposal made by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, that an appeal should be made to the Sovereign, through the Secretary of State, for an extension of Lord Hardinge's term as Viceroy, will command the general approval of the writer's countrymen. In the normal course Lord Hardinge's tenure of the viceroyalty would terminate in the autumn of next year, and, seeing that strenuous efforts are likely to be made in certain quarters at Home and in India for the appointment of a successor of a totally different calibre, and, having regard also to the possibility of a change of Government before October 1915, it is not too early to set on foot such a movement as is suggested by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. We have frequently testified to the immense benefits conferred upon this country by the wide sympathy, the spirit of liberal statesmanship, and the personal courage of Lord Hardinge,—qualities which have enabled him, in spite of the reactionary tendencies of individual members of his Government, who sometimes either separately or jointly get the better of his good intentions,—and it is needless to enlarge further upon this. But the fact remains, and is not gainsaid even by those who do not extend anything like a full approval to Lord Hardinge's policy, that the present Viceroy enjoys the confidence, respect and even affection of the whole body of the Indian community in a degree that has not been vouchsafed to any of his predecessors. Lord Ripon, perhaps, enjoyed an equal, possibly a greater, popularity among Indians when he left this country. But Lord Ripon made mistakes of policy,—honourable mistakes, perhaps, but still mistakes,—and he failed, by the lack of certain qualities,—mostly that of expediency,—to bring his viceroyalty to a successful conclusion, or to carry through his policy. Lord Hardinge has not made these mistakes, and his policy has been successful in earning the sympathy and gratitude of the people of the country, without unduly exacerbating the feelings of that British element, not liberal in its views of the political deserts of this country, which dreads the results of a sympathetic administration and which, though small in number, can be very deadly in its influence, if its antagonism is aroused. Lord Hardinge has known how to combine discretion with courage, with the result that his viceroyalty has been a record of progress with peace. Having regard, therefore, to the extent to which he enjoys the confidence of the Indian community, and the extent to which he enjoys also the confidence, as we believe he does, of the sober elements in the British community, it is impossible to ignore the great advantages to the Empire at large, and the Indian Empire in particular, which would result if Lord Hardinge's viceroyalty were extended for a further period. It may be thought by some that,—seeing that his Excellency's normal term will not expire for another fifteen months or so,—a movement for an appeal to the Crown, such as Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy proposes, is as yet premature. We do not think so. There are the contingencies we have already mentioned to guard against. If a Tory Government comes into power before October of next year, in the ordinary state of things that would mean a Tory and reactionary Viceroy as a successor to Lord Hardinge. We regard that as a very dread contingency. But if, in the meanwhile, the voice of United India has gone forth to the steps of the Throne asking for the extension of Lord Hardinge's services, we cannot believe that any Government would be so foolish as to ignore such an expression of public feeling in this country. There is another factor to be considered. We do not think it desirable, as a rule, to introduce the name of the Sovereign into political matters in this country. But this is a question standing somewhat higher than ordinary politics. The King-Emperor's influence is the matter of the appointment of a Viceroy of India is something that counts very strongly. Theoretically the King-Emperor acts upon the advice of his Ministers, and he must act on their decision. But in a matter of this kind his Majesty's views carry a very strong weight. It is no secret, we think, that King Edward's voice was largely influential in the appointment of Lord Hardinge, and it is no more a secret that the latter enjoys the highest confidence of his present Majesty. A petition addressed to the King-Emperor, through the Secretary of State, voicing, as it undoubtedly would, a United India, would almost inevitably result in the influence of the Sovereign being thrown very strongly in the scale in favour of the extension prayed for; and the sooner that influence is secured the better. How far Lord Hardinge, himself, would be willing to have his term extended, we do not know, and we have no means of ascertaining. But we are entitled to assume that, whatever his Excellency's personal desires might be, he would gladly sacrifice his personal convenience, if by so doing he could assure a further period of contentment in the country, a continuance of that ameliorating influence that has been the most conspicuous feature of his rule, and the uninterrupted progress of the liberal policy that is associated with his name.

"THE TIMES" ON JUDICIAL REFORM.

We referred in these columns on Tuesday to the article on the judicial administration in this country in the Empire Day Supplement of "The Times." The contribution which covers fully four columns of that paper gives a fairly complete history and survey of the judicial system in India. The writer examines minutely and with much care the principal defects of the system and proposes certain remedies which "give promise of proving adequate." He emphasises the necessity of immediate reform in view of the fact that "the present breakdown of public confidence in the courts is a menace to civil government." We agree with what he says as regards the danger of further inaction on the part of Government, and that a vigorous beginning should at once be made, "lest procrastination should make more drastic and dangerous measures inevitable." This sentence gives us a clue to the writer's mind, and we feel that he is not so sure of the value of his proposals in the direction of reform as he professes to be. At the best these proposals, taken as a whole, seems to us to be in the nature of patchwork. He appears to think that the judicial training of the Indian Civilian is all that is at present necessary in the way of reform. No doubt a proper training in the law would go some way to remove the present scandal of Civilian judges starting their duties without any knowledge or experience of civil law or civil courts whatever. A judge or magistrate can hardly be made by providing him with a code and an index, but, so far, this procedure has been considered good enough for the Indian Civil Service, in which both magistrates and judges, unless they have been previously called to the Bar, invariably enter upon the duties without a vestige of practical experience of magisterial or judicial work. Most of them are forced to acquire their experience slowly in their subsequent career, but nearly all of them have to pay so dearly for it that nothing but a radical change in the present method of recruitment could have the effect desired.

The remedies put forward in "The Times" can only be characterised as feeble. No one wishes to see any process of tinkering embarked upon at this late day, when the accumulated mass of evidence regarding the Indian judicial system now available insistently demands measures of a thoroughly drastic character. Briefly, the writer proposes to give the embryo magistrate or judge a living contact with criminal or civil, trials, by requiring him during his year of probation in England to attend a regular course of selected magistrates' courts and sessions courts under a "legal supervisor." Again, when after five to ten years an officer is to be transferred to the judicial branch, the writer suggests that he should be attached to a High Court "for three months at least in order to give him some time to study civil law, and to attend civil courts under the orders of the High Court or a District Court judge." Three months to study civil law! Admirable Crichton though he may be, even the most talented member of the Indian Civil Service would not succeed, it is to be feared, in compressing within this period anything more than a more smattering of civil law, something less than is possessed by the experienced pleader's clerk in the morusil! Further, to enable Civilians to spend some time in studying law and training in England, the proposal is made that they should get extra leave and allowances. Some of the Provincial Governments have recently adopted this suggestion, which was made years ago, but it is too early yet to be judged whether there wil be any beneficial results from the new regulations.

The article draws attention to the constitution of the High Court Benches, and some of the writer's observations have much force. He lays emphasis on the present unsatisfactory method of recruiting High Court judges from among district judges, who, in most cases, are unknown to the Chief Justice, or the judges, personal contact between High Court judges and district judges being, as a rule, *nil*. The consequence is that, except in cases of gross incompetence, the senior district judge is normally moved into the High Court. Selection of the Indian element too, can hardly be termed satisfactory, and the writer does not fail to declare that, in several appointments within recent years, political influence has been conspicuous. Again,

"it is becoming the practice to consider in some Courts, that a Hindu must be succeeded by a Hindu, or a Mahomedan by a Mahomedan. In others each nationality is blessed in turn; and so far has the system been allowed to go that cases occur where, for example, a quite unsuitable Mahomedan is placed on the bench in preference to a host of suitable Hindu candidates."

Such cases can be easily recalled by many of our readers, and have not seldom been the subject of public criticism, but the practice, we fear, has acquired the force of unwritten law, which only legislation is likely to modify. The only liberal proposal "The Times" article makes is that one-third of the appointments to the High Court Bench should be reserved for Indian "advocates," as distinguished from "barristers." These advocates,—they are as yet few in number,—are really the pick of the vakils, and some of them would doubtless be an acquisition to the Bench, if they could be induced to relinquish their usually large practices.

The writer, however, is bent upon maintaining the present constitution of the Indian Civil Service in its judicial branch. It is only too evident that he has fallen under the influence of vested interests which clamour for protection. The true solution of the problem, however, lies not in the writer's remedies, but in the complete separation of Judicial and Executive functions, to which "The Times" writer does not even in the faintest way allude, and in the recruitment generally of the judiciary from among trained lawyers, that is, from both the English and the Indian Bar. By no other process of selection is it possible to secure the proper discharge of judicial functions. Another essential feature of any scheme of reform must be that judicial officers of every grade should be placed, in respect of prospects, promotion and transfer, entirely under the control and orders of the High Court, and not under the Executive Government. For only in this way can judicial independence be maintained.

Notes of the Day.

The Mediation Deadlock.

We had dreadful visions of a political Homeric struggle yesterday when Reuter reported a "split" between the two Mexican leaders, Carranza and Villa, but our fears have been allayed by the announcement to-day of what must be taken as a remarkably rapid reconciliation. In the meantime, the mediation at Nigara has almost reached a deadlock, "and is likely to conclude abortively on Friday" (to-day), says Reuter. We cannot say we are surprised: as a matter of fact we predicted that the negotiations were bound to end inconclusively. In the first place, the constitution of the tribunal is none too independent. Secondly, it cannot be said to be wholly representative of Mexico, in the absence of Carranza's delegates, whom, a recent telegram told us, he at last consented to send after a great deal of persuasion from the United States. From the first the farcical character of the mediation has been patent to everybody, its domination by the Washington Government being the principal factor in its deliberations, which have been so far unable to find any solution for the none too intricate problem set before the mediating Republics. The issue at first was a simple one between Mr. Wilson and General Huerta, but it was subsequently complicated by the former charging the mediators to call upon Huerta to "eliminate" himself for the benefit and happiness of the United States. The mediators naturally could not be expected to have much sympathy for this demand, and as a consequence they did not venture to adopt the policy of coercion which the Americans so strongly recommended. The outcome of this is tolerably clear; for, unless the United States Government is determined upon discovering any kind of a *casus belli* against Mexico, it will have to modify considerably its present policy towards Huerta.

The Oil Contract.

There are two points upon which the Admiralty contract with with the Persian Oil Company, which again formed the subject of an apparently lengthy discussion in the House of Commons on Wednesday, calls for comment. One is the blow which the Admiralty has given to the grossly inflated monopoly prices of oil. We understand that oil-fuel which a month ago would have been charged to the tax-payer at £3-15s. per ton is now available at £2, and, if the latter figure represents a fair commercial profit, the saving to the revenue should be still greater when his Majesty's Government becomes a producer as well as a consumer. There can be no question that Mr. Churchill has acted in the best interests of the Navy and of economy in the estimates, but it is to the Foreign Office that will fall the task of readjusting the political balance in Persia, which cannot but be profoundly affected by so pronounced an increase of British interests in an area outside the sphere deliminated at the time of the Anglo-Russian Convention. Doubtless Persia's benevolent attitude in this matter is assurred, but it is by no means improbable that the Foreign Office will have to expect objections and difficulties from Russia, as is sufficiently clear from the tenour of the observations in Parliament reported today in our telegraphic columns. As Mr. Ramsay Macdonald hinted, the new contract might give Russia "an opportunity of making new important moves." These "new moves" are, we think, pretty certain to be made and are likely to involve an examination of the whole question of foreign occupation in Persia in its various aspects, internal, military and international. That, however, might be a good thing if British policy were wisely directed.

The Gaya Defamation Case.

With reference to the report which appeared in our issue of yesterday of the defamation case, Dr. Gaya v. The Editor of the "Memon Prakash," we have been asked to correct one or two inaccuracies which crept into the report. Mr. Rangneker was reported to have objected to a question put by the pleader for the complainant to his witness and the Magistrate was reported to have said that, if Mr. Rangneker had no grounds of objection to the question he should not have raised it. This is incorrect. What happened was that, after the question was put, Mr. Rangneker asked the Court to take down the question and the answer, which the witness was about to give. This was very important for the accused's case as the witness was served by the accused first with a witness summons. The Magistrate asked Mr. Rangneker, if he objected to the question. Mr. Rangneker thereupon said that he could not technically object to the question, but, in view of the facts of the case it was very important for his purposes that the record should show the question and the answer, and he appealed to the Magistrate in the interests of justice to take the question down. Thereupon the Magistrate said that if Mr. Rangneker had no grounds of objection, then he should not inflict the punishment upon the Court of writing the question down. This, of course, as all lawyers will appreciate, puts a different complexion on the incident, and we regret that Mr. Rangneker's action should have been misrepresented.

Wankaner State.

We learn from the Administration Report of the Wankaner State for 1913-14, just issued, that the general condition of the people shows much improvement. The cultivators have had a good year owing to the higher prices of food-stuffs, and an abundant crop of cotton. They are, moreover showing a disposition to take advantage of the facilities offered by their co-operative credit bank and, as a consequence, the Report expects the moneylenders' occupation will soon be gone. Primary education is entirely free in the State, the number of boys and girls attending school in all institutions being over a thousand out of a total population of more than 30,000. The State's finances, we note, are not flourishing, its expenditure being somewhat more than its income (about four lakhs), which, however, is expected to increase in the current year. The Raja Saheb of Wankaner is an enlightened chief who takes a keen interest in the various branches of his administration and himself presides over the Huzur Court.

The Fruits of Co-operation.

Recently the Fabian Research Department issued a book tracing the history and growth of Association of Producers. The question was discussed therein as to the best alternative for organising industry in preference to private capitalism. As a result of the monopoly by private capitalists of almost all the necessaries of life, the co-operative movement came into being, and it has grown into vast proportions in England and on the Continent. The only other course left open as a substitute to the competitive system is co-operation, and the latter has more than amply fulfilled the hopes of the Rochdale pioneers, to whom the chief credit is due for its successful inauguration. Of course there is not much fundamental difference between municipal or state ownership and voluntary co-operation. The progress and the extent of this movement may be gauged when it is realised that in England the co-operative societies have a membership of more than three millions, with fifteen hundred distributing depots, the value of annual sales amounting to eighty millions sterling, of which goods of the value of fourteen millions are manufactured by the societies themselves. Another development of these co-operative societies is the wholesale societies, whose business it is to manufacture goods and distribute them through the smaller depots. In this manner more than £10 million worth of goods consumed by the members were manufactured by the wholesale societies, and more than five-eighths of the total purchases were made through them.

Amalgamation Among the Societies.

The English and Scottish wholesale societies have joined forces in regard to tea planting in Ceylon, and the results have been all that could be desired. They manufacture textile goods, boots, shoes, etc. They own land in England to the extent of some five thousand acres. It is interesting to trace the progress of these societies from the small shops to the big and powerful organisations they have grown into. It may be asked whether the workers employed by these societies fare better than the men in private concerns. The answer is that the treatment and wages given to labour in the co-operative societies is on a par with that accorded by the best private companies, as they find it impossible to do better on account of the keen competition with private enterprise. But the conditions are the best and the minimum wage scale both for women and girls has been adopted lately. The most important thing in this co-operative movement is the democratic control from beginning to end. The principle is, one shareholder one vote, without reference to the number of shares held, and the profit is distributed according to the purchases made annually. This is where it differs from the companies managed on joint-stock principle. In Britain the democratic control is more in prominence than on the Continent, but the co-operators in the different countries have developed some special features according to the genius of the people and the country.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND ENQUIRY.

MATE OF THE STORSTAD EXAMINED.

THOUGHT HE HAD RIGHT OF WAY.

THE CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, June 17.

The Mate of the Storstad testified that the Storstad had not changed her course after sighting the Empress of Ireland, and that the latter was struck because she was crossing the Storstad's bows.

QUEBEC, June 18.

The mate of the Storstad admitted under cross-examination that just before the collision he ported his helm but the vessel had insufficient steering way to answer the helm while the Empress of Ireland was coming on at eight or ten knots an hour.

Pressed by counsel and Lord Mersey, the mate admitted that if the foregoing estimate of speed was correct the vessels ought to have cleared each other. He said that he did not call the captain because he did not think there was any danger.

The captain of the Storstad stated that directly he saw the Empress of Ireland he ordered full speed astern but afterwards went full speed ahead in order to keep the bows of his vessel in the hole made in the side of the Empress of Ireland.

QUEBEC, June 18.

The mate of the Storstad under cross-examination stated that he thought that he had the right of way and was entitled to keep on his course at the same speed, even in a fog, provided that the speed was moderate.

He anticipated no danger until he saw the Empress emerge from the fog, when a collision was inevitable.

Captain Anderson gave evidence that the shock of the collision was very slight.

The Empress disappeared in the fog. He was not aware that she was damaged.

He was quite unable to explain the differences of opinion between himself and Captain Kendall respecting their respective courses and speeds.

ANOTHER STEAMER COLLISION.

WATER-TIGHT DOORS AVERT DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The liner Kaiser Wilhelm II and the steamer Incemore collided in a fog off Spithead this afternoon.

The Incemore's bows were badly damaged.

The liner was struck amidship and took some water aboard. There was no loss of life. The damage will take some time to repair.

LONDON, June 18.

The similarity of the Spithead collision to that which sank the Empress of Ireland is shown by the statement made by the captain of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. He says that the Kaiser was rammed amidships at right angles and a hole was torn in her side below the waterline.

The Incemore scraped along her side for some distance.

Immediately a fog appeared, the Kaiser's water-tight doors were closed and this precaution is stated to have averted a disaster.

LATER.

The Incemore which rammed the Kaiser, Wilhelm, has arrived at Southampton practically sinking.

LINER ASHORE OFF PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, June 18.

The liner Bulow, Yokohama to Bremen, is ashore off Weymouth. The sea is smooth and passengers are being taken off.

NAVAL HOSPITAL SHIP ASHORE.

PATIENTS LANDED AND ACCOMMODATED IN TENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The naval hospital ship Maine is ashore on the Isle of Mull.

The patients have been landed and accommodated in tents.

Madras is taking something of a personal interest in Sir Ernest Shackleton's projected expedition to the South Polo in view of the announcement that Lieutenant Dobbs, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is to accompany the expedition in charge of the canine department. Mr. Dobbs, who is now Home on leave, took an active part in Madras spots and was a prominent figure on the football field.

THE OIL CONTRACT.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

POSSIBLE POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

THE PROTECTION OF THE PIPE LINE.

(RECTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jnue 17.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Churchill moved for authority to take up shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

He said the Government were determinto secure the best supplies at a reasonable price.

Coal would continue to be the main motive of the fleet. The Government would still purchase oil throughout the world, develop the Home shale-oil experiment of oil from coal ,and support, as far as was financially justifiable, the search for oil in the Empire.

The Admiralty had no fear of an oil famine in time of war.

The Government's experience of oil Trusts was a long, steady squeeze, doubling the price in a few years. The present action meant that we should be in a better position in the future. He concluded that it was a good business proposition; yet it must look bigger from the naval aspect.

Mr. Churchill said he proposed to rely on the Tribesmen's police and the Swedish gendarmerie for the protection of the pipe line.

NOT A FORMIDABLE OPERATION.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Mr. Ponsonby criticized the possible political consequences of the contract, and feared at it would re-open the question of the partition of Persia, and give Russia an opportunity of making new important moves.

Mr. George Ambrose Lloyd asked had the Government of India been consulted?

Sir Edward Grey replied that we had never yet tried to protect or control the trade routes because we did not want to commit ourselves to operations which, smal at the outset, might become larger; but in an emergency, the protection of 150 miles of pipe line was not a very formidable operation.

Such an emergency, however, would be dependent on certain conditions. One of those conditions would be the failure of every effort by the Persian Government to protect the line and the necessity for immediate action to prevent the interruption of the Admiralty's oil supply.

But it was not intended to put the Admiralty in a position in which it would be dependent on this supply alone. But suppose protection were necessary, he should regard the employment of a force from India as a most remote contingency. He would prefer a Persian force, British officered. That would be no infringement of Persian integrity.

RUSSIA NOT CONSULTED.

Even that was not the most desirable or most probable course, as the Tribes had already shown that they realise it is in their interest to protect the working of the wells.

He asked the objectors to name any part of the world where an adequate supply could be obtained, where the objections raised on political and strategical grounds would apply less than in Southern Persia.

He dealt at length on the need of maintaining cordial relations with Russia, and explained that neither Russia nor Persia had been consulted because no need for the Company's concession existed before the Anglo-Russian agreement, and the contract had in no way changed it.

LATER

The House of Commons adopted Mr. Churchill's oil motion by 254 votes to 18.

CONDEMNATORY ARTICLE BY "THE TIMES."

WHAT MR. CHURCHILL'S BARGAIN MAY PRODUCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

"The Times" regrets that the Ministers have treated the real issue of Mr. Churchill's motion to take up shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company with lightness of heart.

The fact is, says the journal, that Mr. Churchill's bargain may at any time place the whole British policy in the Middle-East in a melting-pot and impose new and heavy demands on the military resources of India.

"The Times" sees little evidence of forsight or of any wide grasp of international questions in the transaction.

ALBANIAN INSURGENTS.

1,000 MIRDITES AND MALISSORI WIPED OUT.

RUMOUR IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The Dutch Major Droon arrived at Durazzo yesterday morning simultaneously with the Malissori reinforcements, over which he took command.

It was reported in Rome yesterday evening that the insurgents had surrounded and wiped out a thousand Mirdites and Malissori.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S THROAT.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ENGAGE IN A POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18

Mr. Roosevelt has consulted a throat specialist who told him that it would be impossible for him to engage in a political campaign again.

"DANGEROUS INNOVATIONS" OF FINANCE BILL.

RADICAL OBJECTORS MEMORIALISE MINISTERIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The radical objectors to the Budget met in the House of Commons yesterday and drafted a memorial to the Ministerialists drawing attention to the "dangerous constitutional innovations of the Finance Bill this year."

GIST OF THE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, June 18.

The memorial of the Radical objectors to the Budget relates to the new grants to the local authorities. It argues that the House of Commons should not be called upon to sanction new taxation until it has approved of the objects to which such taxation is to be applied.

A deputation of wealthy Liberals interviewed Mr. Asquith on June 15 on the subject of expenditure, the argument of the deputation being that the Treasury has been transformed into a spending department, and that the Chancellor is raising more money than he requires without giving a guarantee as to how the large extra sums are to be applied.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

THE AGREEMENTS WITH GERMANY AND TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.

The Anglo-German Agreement regarding the Baghdad Railway deals with the navigation of the Tigris, the irrigation of Mesopotamia, and spheres of influence on the Baghdad Railway and in the zones of prospective railways.

The Anglo-Turkish negotiations are also approaching completion. The Conventions delimit the Aden hinterland. It is understood that there will be no important changes in the boundary.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF ASCOT GOLD CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Aleppo, (6 to 1) 1
Wilbrook, (20 to 1) 2
Junior, (3 to 1) 3

Won by three-quarters of a length: Three lengths between second and third. Ten ran. Rabble did not start.

Cincinnatus was ridden by Cooper: Aldermaston by Spear.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Middlesex gained a first-innings victory over Lancashire at Lords, and Warwickshire over Yorkshire at Dewsbury.

Hampshire beat Kent at Tonridge by 133 runs.

SEQUEL TO BHARAKAIR DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, June 17.

Gangacharan Dutt, the discharged accused in the Faridpur conspiracy case, was to-day sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for having in his possession ornaments looted at the Bharakair dacoity.

PERSECUTION OF GREEKS.

TURKEY TAKES ACTION.

GOVERNORS DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.

The Governors of Phochia, Aivali and Bigha, two mudirs and an officer of the gendarmery have been dismissed in connection with the persecution of the Greeks.

SERVIA SUPPORTS GREECE.

The Servian representative has verbally drawn the attention of the Porte to the serious position of the Greeks and has declared that Servia is in solidarity with Greece on the subject.

The Grand Vizier in reply, requested him to inform his Government that order had been re-established a few days.

ASSAM BISHOPRIC FUND.

METROPOLITAN'S APPEAL FOR £10,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

The Bishop of Calcutta and Bishop Montgomery have issued an appeal for £10,000 for the Assam Bishopric Endowment Fund.

CHINESE HONOUR FOR PRESIDENT POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, June 18.

President Poincare yesterday received in audience Luchenohsiang, the Chinese Envoy Extraordinary, who brought to the President the insignia of the Chinese Order of Grand Merit.

INDIAN RELIEF BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, June 17.

The House of Assembly has passed the third reading of the Indian Relief Bill.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S SON ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18.

Mr. Gerald Isaacs, son of the Lord Chief Justice, is engaged to Eva, daughter of Sir Alfred Mond.

BUILDING OF NEW DELHI.

ESTIMATE OF £6¼ MILLION SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

The Secretary of State has now sanctioned the project and estimate of six and a quarter million sterling submitted by the Government of India for the construction of the new capital at Delhi.

The detailed estimates are meanwhile being pushed on with and it is understood that no time will be lost in commencing the building operations.

SUICIDE IN POLICE LOCK-UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Following the example of Marooth who hanged himself in the Lalbazar lock-up, a Bengali named Dharindra Dutt has ended his life in the Jorabagan police station by tying his dhoti round his neck and suspending himself from the window bars. His feet were only eighteen inches from the floor of the cell.

Dharindra had been arrested for being in possession of some brass utensils for which he could not account and on being placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police was remanded to custody pending inquiries. A little later his dead body was discovered.

PENDING COURT MARTIAL.

EAST LANCS PRIVATE CHARGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BANGALORE, June 18.

Private Smithson of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has been placed under arrest pending trial by Court Martial, for threatening to shoot private Hidris of the Garrison Military Police.

SENSATIONAL POLICE ZOOLUM.

RETURNED EMIGRANT THRASHED & ROBBED.

MONEY EXTORTED.

SUB-INSPECTOR AND CONSTABLES GET FIVE YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 18.

The Sessions Judge of Etawah has just decided a case in which a sensational story of the troubles of a returned emigrant was related.

The complainant was Herra Chamar, who had emigrated to Trinidad about 8 years ago, and had returned home to Etawah with a wife and some Rs. 400 savings.

On their arrival, it was alleged, a sub-inspector of police, Muhamad Jafar Khan, with the assistance of constable Chaukidar and another, assaulted the couple and robbed them of their savings.

Heera was asked whose money he had stolen and whose wife he had abducted.

Heera replied he had not robbed or cheated anybody and he had returned home after having served in a colony.

CUFFED, KICKED AND SHOE-BEATEN

The Sub-Inspector said he was a rascal, was telling lies, and had run away with stolen property.

Heera was then cuffed and kicked and shoe-beaten in spite of the expostulations of his wife and aunt.

The Sub-Inspector then ordered Heera and the two women to be shut up in a room.

After extorting another Rs. 20 from Heera the three were allowed to go away. Heera borrowed Rs. 18 and started at once for Calcutta.

PROTECTOR OF EMIGRANTS INTERVENES.

He made a complainant to the Protector of Emigrants that he had been robbed of his notes and beaten and that in addition the thanadar had extorted Rs. 20 more from him. This complainant was recorded and forwarded by the Protector of Emigrants to the District Magistrate of Etawah.

Another letter was given to Heera to be personally handed by him to the District Magistrate himself. Heera delivered this to the District Magistrate.

A police enquiry was started by the Superintendent of Police. The District Magistrate himself made a judicial enquiry and committed the case to the Sessions.

ALL FOUR SENTENCED.

The Sessions Judge believing the story of Heera and the witnesses for the prosecution found Lochan Singh Bhajna and Lolai guilty of voluntarily causing hurt to Heera for the purpose of exorting money from him, and Muhammad Jafar Khan, the sub-inspector guilty of abetment.

Lochan Singh, Bhajna and Lolai Ram were found guilty of robbery also and it was proved that all four accused had extorted Rs. 20 from Heera.

The Judge sentenced the sub-inspector on the various charges to rigorous imprisonment for a total term of five years and a fine of Rs. 200, the other three accused got five years each and a fine of Rs. 50 out of the fines Rs. 300 was ordered to be given to Heera as conpensation.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANT CASE.

KOMAGATA EMPHATICALLY RECALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, June 18.

The owners of the Komagata Maru have emphatically cabled, recalling the vessel.

COMPLAINANT ON BENCH.

A CUSTOMARY PRIVILEGE TO OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 18.

In a defamation case brought by the Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad (Sind) against a vernacular newspaper the pleader for the defence expressed uneasiness at seeing the complainant sitting on the bench beside the magistrate.

The magistrate said that this privilege was customary in the case of officers of high rank. The Civil Surgeon, however, at once voluntarily descended from the bench.

Official and Personal.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, leaves Simla on tour on July 17, visiting Bombay, Calcutta and Ranchi and returning to Simla on July 30.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been granted by the Government to Mr. Kinthup, the Thibetan explorer, who had been in straitened circumstances of late.

REBEL LEADERS RECONCILED.

VICTORY FOR FEDERAL GUNBOAT.

VILLA TO COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, June 18.

General Villa and General Carranza have been reconciled. General Villa will command the operations in Zacatecas.

The Huertist gunboat Guerrero defeated the rebel gunboat Tampico near Mazatlan. The captain and engineer of the Tampico committed suicide.

SOME KARACHI VIEWS ON THE STRIKE

WILL PROBABLY FIZZLE OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, June 16.

With regard to the "Reuter's" telegram stating that a general strike of marine engineers on tramp steamers began at English ports yesterday, enquiries made at most of the leading shipping firms of Karachi to-day elicted the fact that they had received no information on the subject whatever and could not form any idea as to the likely effects on the Karachi freight market.

A MERCHANT'S OPINION.

The manager of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Mr. Pfister and the manager of Messrs. McKinnon, McKenzie and Company, Mr. Fyfe, had some interesting views to give.

Mr. Pfister said that he thought that the strike would fizzle out before any harm was done, and did not think that things were as bad as Reuter's telegram makes out. They had received no information from Home in the matter.

AVAILABLE TONNAGE AT A PREMIUM.

Mr. Fyfe said that the effect of the strike would be to take a lot of tonnage off the market, and the available tonnage of the non-striking vessels would be at a premium.

As regards ships that were away from their terminal port, the engineers could not go on strike without laying themselves open to prosecution as they were under agreement.

He did not think that the strike would touch steamers away from Home ports and liners would not be affected as their engineers were well paid.

The manager of another firm remarked that the question which was of interest at the present moment was, as to how July-August shipments of Karachi, would be carried out, as many of the vessels chartered for that period were most probably now in or nearing Home ports and if the strike should be prolonged the wheat congestion here might lead to serious loss to both exporters and importers

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

CARRIAGE BUILDER CLAIMS 1½ LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 13.

Mr. Evans, a well-known carriage builder and motora garage proprietor of Rawalpindi, has brought a suit against the Secretary of State for malicious prosecution by certain Government servants, claiming one and a half lakhs as damages. The case has been instituted in the District Judge's Court, Rawalpindi.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN INDIA.

AN EX-JUSTICE'S CRITIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 18.

Sir S. Subramaniya Iyer, ex-Justice of the Madras High Court, criticising the article in "The Times" on Judicial reform in India, in "Commonweal" says that reform in India should begin from below.

He suggests the formation of rural Courts with power to try cases of value of less than Rs. 100, presided over by three selected inhabitants of the locality holding office for two or three years, remunerated at some fixed rate for each sitting.

In this Court no stamp duty should be required the decision of the Court being final only on questions of facts. There should be a superintendent of these Courts of the standing of a subordinate judge.

The writer would raise the jurisdiction of munsiffs from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. Subordinate Judge should be empowered to give judgment upon questions of fact in final findings in suits valued below Rs. 10,000.

The Bench in such cases should consist of two sub-judges, one junior and another senior. In case of difference of opinion, the District Judge's decision should be final.

In suits of questions of law only, in value below Rs. 10,000, and in suits of greater value, each subordinate judge may try separately. The systematic inspection of subordinate courts by a high court judge is urged to minimise the delay in trials.

ANNIVERSARY OF WATERLOO.

CELEBRATION BY KING'S DRAGOON GUARDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 18.

The King's Dragoon Guards celebrated the 99th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, yesterday.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

PROPOSED PETITION FOR EXTENSION OF TERM.

MOSLEM LEADER'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 18.

The Hon. Mr. Zulfiquar Ali Khan, of Malerkotla, C.S.I., lately Prime Minister of Patiala, has addressed a letter to the press suggesting that on the occasion of the Viceroy's birthday on the 20th instant the people of India should petition the Throne, through the Secretary of State, to grant an extension of his office as the Viceroy of India, to Lord Hardinge.

The following are the most important portions of the letter:—

His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the present Viceroy, has now been holding the reigns of the Government for more than four years. The time when he arrived was full of anxiety and apprehension, the very atmosphere was thick with evil portents which greatly contributed to disturb men's minds. The contagion of restlessness was rapidly spreading and imaginary fears of an exaggerated nature were constantly haunting those who had entirely forgotten the calamities of pre-British days. History teaches that it is generally under the stress of such vague presentiments that people have committed desperate and thoughtless deeds. The coveted Viceroyalty of the Indian Empire under such conditions was certainly not a bed of roses. All minds were expectant and all eyes were turned towards the new Viceroy, reputed for sound statesmanship and tried at so many Courts both Oriental and Occidental. It was a supreme moment for the exercise of his consummate skill in diplomacy and statecraft, and I do not think that even an accomplished diplomat of Lord Hardinge's calibre could have assumed the Government with perfect equanimity.

After more than four years' close experience we have seen that though the storm has raged with great fury Lord Hardinge has controlled the situation with such sagacity and tact that it has not only done honour to the great nation and country to which he belongs, but he himself has emerged out of it with added glory to his illustrious name. We have seen that he has succeeded in inspiring faith in the minds of people and restored confidence in the justice and benevolence of British rule which is an asset of incalculable value in the possession of the British Government.

People feel attracted by his magnetic personality and show spontaneous attachment and affection, nay devotion which any ruler may well be proud of. It is true that dastardly attempts on his life have been made by such miserable wretches as are to be found in these days among all nations, but the spectacle of a whole people composed of 300 millions rising up in indignation and abhorrence is unique and illustrates the power of a noble personality over the masses. Possessing as Lord Hardinge does the implicit faith of the Indians in the purity of his intentions and the beneficent character of his administration would it be wise or even expedient to disturb the generous tenor of his high office for some years yet?

There are about 18 months still left to him out of the ordained period of five years, but the question is whether this remaining time is sufficient for the fruition of those laudable schemes which he has to work out for the good of the Indian Empire. Besides, can India afford to lose his guidance at the psychological moment of the present situation when the rare popularity he enjoys with the Indians alone can strengthen the relations between the rulers and the ruled? I may perhaps be accused of being rather sentimental but true statesmanship has seldom triumphed without the co-operation of sentiment.

Lord Hardinge's birthday falls on 20th June, 1914, and on this happy occasion the Indians with one voice, should beg their most gracious Sovereign through the Secretary of State to grant an extension of the ordinary term of office to His Excellency Lord Hardinge as the Governor-General of India. In case Lord Hardinge is reluctant to stay beyond the ordinary term, the prayers of an entire people are touching enough to induce him to stay.

MURDER OF A HINDU GIRL.

AUNT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. T. C. Roy, Sub-Divisional Officer of Hughly, the hearing of the case was concluded in which Tari Dassi, aunt of a girl named Pati Dassi, who is alleged to have been murdered, was sent up under Section 302 I. P. C.

The story for the prosecution was that accused had been carrying on an intrigue with her son-in-law Brojo Bhara, husband of the deceased. Deceased interfered with her husband visiting her aunt, accused, and it is alleged, Tari Dassi conspired to get rid of Pati Dassi. On the day of occurrence, when Pati Dassi went to the tank at dusk to fetch water accused Tari followed her with a *dao*, and as Pati was drawing water Tari struck at her with the *dao* causing a gaping wound on the neck, and then threw her into the water. Tari Dassi, raised a cry that Pati had been drowned in the tank.

His Honor, finding that a *prima facie* case had been made out, committed Tari Dassi to take her trial at the next Hughly Sessions.

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

PROPOSED APPEAL FOR AN EXTENSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The observance of Lord Hardinge's birthday, to-morrow, reminds us that one of the most beneficent administrations of India is rapidly coming to a close. During his tenure of the viceroyalty Lord Hardinge has fully met the high hopes of the people and confirmed his world-wide reputation as a statesman of a very high order. Few men could, with equal success, have steered India through the troublous times which the country has experienced. Signs of a new life, born under the care of his Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi in 1911, and which Lord Hardinge has tended with so much care, are visible on all sides. But this healthy political ideal has not yet passed its adolescence, and, if Lord Hardinge leaves India without completing the reforms to which he is committed, there is the possibility of the progress of the country being suddenly checked, if not turned back.

It is impossible for his Excellency to complete his work in the short time left to him; much of it must remain unfinished, some absolutely untouched. I suggest that the people of India appeal to the Secretary of State, and through him to the Sovereign, to retain Lord Hardinge in this country for at least two years after the expiry of his normal tenure of office, and thus enable him to give definite shape to his policy. The advantages of such an extension, for which precedent is not wanting, will be immense, as time will show. I am sure an extension of his term of office will be received with gratitude all over the country.—Yours, etc.,

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

12, Esplanade Road.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS AND TITLES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 18.

His Excellency The Governor intends at the Levee to be held on Saturday to present (1) the Letters Patent of their Knighthoods to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman; (2) the badge of a companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Star of India to the Thakor Saheb of Saylal (3) the badge of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. Percy James Mead; The Kaiser-I-Hind Medals of the second class to Honorary Captain C. S. Wiseman, Mr. Antoldass Hargovandass Jambusarvala, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govardhandass and Mrs. Shivagauri Gajjar; (5) The Sanad and Khillat of his title of Mahamapopadhyaya to Shastri Shankarlal Maheshwar; (6) The King's Police Medal to Shaik Hasan Shiak Bagan, Mr. Ratanji Rustomji Mirza, Rao Saheb Keshav Vithal Kokji and Mr. Gopalsing Achalsing; and (7) the Sanads and badges of their titles to Khan Bahadur Erachji Sheriarj Barucha, Rao Bahadur Venayak Apujee Gupte, Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Azam Husen Mahomed Khan Kamuldin Khan, Taluqdar of Vanad, Sardar Sahib Suleman Cassim Haji Mitha, Rao Saheb Malappa Gangapa Shintre, Rao Saheb Vishnu Govind Sarut, Rao Saheb Shirpad Subrao Talmake and Rao Saheb Anandrao Timapaya Gundil.

The following gentlemen have been excused from attendance to receive their titles, honours, etc., at His Excellency's hands:—Mr. C. A. Beatty, Mr. R. C. Mactier, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Manbodh, Rai Bahadur Lala Moolchand Kapur, Rao Bahadur Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, Khan Sahib Shaik Ahmed Abdulla, Khan Sahib Nusserwanjee Sorabji and Rao Sahib Ramchandra Anna Pai.

POONA HEALTH OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Poona Municipal Committee meeting convened for the appointment of a Health Officer for the City of Poona presented, the other day, a scene of unusual commotion and partisan manoeuvring. It is to be regretted that members like Mr. Hari N. Apte, Mr. Narsinh Kelkar should have so far forgotten the dignity of the Poono Municipality as to be ready to argue in the way they did, in justifying their votes in favour of the candidate they have elected for the said post. It is certainly unjust that, in the face of a dozen applicants with better qualifications, one should have been elected on the ground that a Health Officer is required to enter the kitchen of a Brahmin and that, therefore, he must be a Brahmin. If these wise members knew that a Brahmin Health Officer was needed they ought to have distinctly said so in their adverstisement calling for applications for the post in question. Seven applicants were called to Poona for personal interviews some from very long distances, at great cost. Dr. Gokhale was first called in, which shows that he was put above all the candidates that had applied, irrespective of the fact that a few possessed better qualifications and a great deal of experience of actual work as Health Officers. It is to be hoped that the Government will not formally sanction the appointment before it has called for all the applications and carefully gone into the individual merits of each applicant. Then only can justice be said to be done.—Yours etc.

AN APPLICANT.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

DECEASED'S COUSIN'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGED MOTIVE OF THE CRIME.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 18.

The trial of (1) Hari Govind Kalkandri a Sowcar, (2) Yalla bin Mallya Kalsai and (3) Sattya bin Shuddu Tallure in connection with the alleged murder of one Shankar Rowji Deshpande, clerk of the first accused, was resumed to-day before Mr. L. C. Crump, Session Judge of Belgaum, and a jury.

The first accused is charged with abetting the murder of Shnaker Rowji Deshpande at the hands of Yalla Sattya, and one Amrit Bapuji Deshpande about the end of April or the beginning of May, 1913 and also with abetting Amritta in the abduction of Shanker in order that the latter might be murdered. Against the second and third accused charges of murder and of abduction with intent to murder are framed.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. B. D. Manerikar, Public Prosecutor, Belgaum, and Mr. G. K. Oka, Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. E. Norton and Mr. Kirtikar, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Kulkarni, Pleader, were for the first accused and Messrs. Dattar and Soman, pleader, for the other two accused.

Mr. Norton, continued his cross-examination of Sundri, the deceased's mistress. She said:—I never told Abaji that Shanker left my house with Ambanna at 4 p.m. Hari came to my house twice. Nobody was present when I conversed with him. I asked him where Shanker had gone. He said Shanker had become ungrateful and had run away. That was all Hari said. Our conversation on the second visit was the same as on the first occasion. Mr. Basrur, the City Sub-Inspector, was present when I made my statement before the police. I don't know if Mr. Shahapur, Sub-Inspector, was present. I sent the "Gajaras" with Dhondi, Hari's servant. Witness volunteered the statement that she once sent "gajras" with her maternal uncle's daughter, Kamli.

Continuing witness said:—I don't remember whether I told the police officer that I sent "gajaras" once with Kamli who delivered them to Dhondi whom she met on the way. Witness was here confronted with Bhargava, the writer of her letter.

The Judge promised to call for and refer to witness's statement before the police under section 162, Criminal Procedure Code.

The witness was Bhargava. He said that he wrote the letter and address for Sundri.

Cross-examined, witness said he was a schoolmaster in the Municipal School but resigned five months ago. He was not dismissed. He resigned after misappropriating school fees. He knew Sundri well and used to go to her if called. He never saw Sakharam Shinde in Sundri's house.

Proceeding witness said:—I saw him there once or twice. I, Sakharam and Sundri come to court in one carriage. I wrote the letter. I had paper in my pocket. Sundri told him the substance of the letter "S. C. Chan" stands for Sundri Chandgadker. Sundri did not tell me to write it. I wrote it. I wrote the letter on my knee I used a moror as a pad.

In his re-examination witness stated that he was not found guilty of misappropriating.

WHAT HARI SAID.

The next witness Abaji said he lived in Belgaum for two or three years in Harinana's house. Shankar was my first cousin. I knew Amrit Deshpande, Hari's maternal uncle and Bhauband of Mr. Deshpande, pleader. I last saw Shanker last year and a half ago. He was then married about a year. Hari's mistress was Chia and Shanker's Sundri. I can identify Laximibai's handwriting.

Three rings were shown to witness. He said shanker's ring was like these. Witness showed the real ring and said Shanker's ring was more circular than others.

After hearing Shanker's disappearance I came to Belgaum and stayed at Harinana's house. I asked Harinana where Shanker was. Harinana said, a letter was received from Kolhapur from Shanker stating he would come by the end of May. The letter was not shown to me. I met Keshav. Keshav told Shanker left Belgaum saying he was going to Balakundri with Ambu and that he was returning. I learnt the cause of Shanker's death. I went to Karubla which is 45 miles from Belgaum. I went on a bicycle. I stayed there two or four minutes. I went to Karambla from Mutual. I had gone to Balekundri before going to Karambli. Shanker and Laxmibai were on friendly terms. I know Hari's handwriting. Here the prosecution wanted to put in Hari's letter found in the search of his house.

Mr. Norton objected its going in as irrelevant.

CONVERSATION WITH DESHPANDE.

Cross-examined witness said:—I did not take great pains to prove the charge of murder against Hari. I visited Belgaum and Sangli, in connection with this case. The motive of the crime was the improper intimacy between Shankar and Laxmibai.

Mr. Norton: Do you know if any other witness suggested immorality earlier than yourself?—I don't know.

I was examined at Kolhapur by the Sangli police. I do not deny giving evidence incriminating Hari in this murder. I never made a statement incriminating Gangadharrao in the murder. I made a statement about Gangadharrao's knowledge of murder. I had conversation with Gangadharrao who asked if Shankar and Laxmibai, were in criminal intimacy. He said that Shankar had been murdered, no trace of the crime had been left. Gangadharrao said that he (witness) would be prosecuted for giving false information. He also offered me bribes. I said I would inform the Government about the murder. I suspected Annappa Nerah of this murder. I cannot say who informed me. I have no occupation for a year and a half. I did not tell anybody about the improper relation. I told Shankar that his conduct was rather suspicious and that he should take care.

Mr Norton had not concluded his cross-examination when the Court rose for the day.

DELHI CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

EXAMINATION OF SEARCH WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 18.

At the Conspiracy Trial to-day Mr. Raghunath Sahai cross-examined Dawa Mal, the witness at the search of Avad Behari's house.

Sarfraz Ali, another witness, at the same search was also called.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Rauf Ali witness said he had a brother in the C. I. D. at Delhi. Sub-Inspector Jowahir Lal was then called. He detailed the incident in the search of Manu Lal's house in Delhi which he conducted. He also said he was sent to Solon to arrest Hanwant Sahai but he did not find him there. He then went to Dehra Dun to look for Rash Behari Bose. Witness finally arrested Hanwant Sahai on 4th March.

Mr. Girdhar Lal in the course of cross-examining this witness, said there were two translations in the printed record of the search list made by witness at Manu Lal's house. The witness said both translations were wrong.

Counsel then said he wished to show that the signatures of some or all of the search witness did not appear on the original list prepared by the Sub-Inspector.

The Court said the defence had already objected to any oral evidence regarding the contents of search lists. If the Court admitted this evidence now called for they would have to admit other oral evidence regarding search lists.

Counsel said this could be argued later.

During the course of to-day's hearing Charan Das, an accused, executed before the Court and in the presence of the Sub-Registrar a power of attorney in favour of his brother-in-law. It was explained that Charan Das wished to mortgage his property.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rauf Ali the Sub-Inspector described how he arrested Hanwant Sahai.

The prosecution next called Ghasi Ram, a witness at the search of Manu Lal's house by the last witness.

He was briefly cross-examined. Then the Court rose for the day.

'SANJ VARTMAN" DEFAMATION CASE

COMPLAINANT'S EXAMINATION.

RANGOON, June 18.

Before Mr. A. G. Cooke, District Magistrate, Rangoon, to-day was continued the hearing of the case of S. Cawasji vs. R. Vatchagandhy, editor, printer and publisher of the "Sanj Vartman." The charge is one of defamation under section 500 I.P.C.

The complainant was further examined. It was customary, he said, amongst Parsis to have the Navjote ceremony performed on children between the ages of seven and ten and witness was desirous of having this done on Bella his adopted child about 1900 before the ear-boring ceremony. This was known to his brothers Bomanji and Merwanji. The latter showed hostility towards the proposal. Up to then witness did not think his brothers knew Bella would be his heiress.

In 1910, witness made up his mind she should be his heiress, then in 1913 he communicated the fact of the proposed Navjote ceremony to his friends, amongst whom was S. K. Nariman.

It was agreed that Nariman should bring a priest from Bombay. Nariman said he had secured the services of a priest for Rs. 250. Witness considered that a man of standing could not be got for that sum and preferred to have Dastur Sirdar Kaikobad.

When Nariman heard this he got annoyed and said he would take steps to see that Dastur would not come. After that witness did not see Nariman.

When Dastur had performed the ceremony and was returning to India he showed witness telegrams received from Nariman asking him not to come to Rangoon.

Complainant's counsel then proceeded to take the witness through the article complained of and the complainant categorically denied the various statements therein contained.

KOMAGATA PASSENGERS.

PROTEST FROM PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, 18.

The Punjab Hindu Sabha of which Sir Pratulchandra Chatterji is president has sent the following telegram to the Premier of the Dominion Government. Ottawa:—Punjab Hindu Sabha emphatically protests against refusing admission to 600 Hindu passengers on Komagata Maru.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 18.

Mortality from plague in India during the week ending 13th June, was 1,473 cases and 1,310 deaths. In Bombay there were 108 deaths, in Madras 2, in Bengal 17, in Behar and Orissa 116, in the United Provinces 116, in the Punjab 867, in Burma 63, in Mysore 11, and in the Frontier Provinces 8.

AN UNWARRANTED ARREST.

SEVERE STRICTURES IN CYCLE THEFT CASE.

"NOT A SCINTILLA OF EVIDENCE."

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Sorabji Naoroji, of the G. I. P. Railway, Police, charged Ali Saheb Haji Miya, President of the Bhimadi Municipality, and Syed Saheb Ahmed Saheb, the first accused with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 250, and the second with assisting in concealing the machine. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Davar and Azad, barristers-at-law, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that one Mr. Gabri, an assistant at F. Cornaglia's, went to post a letter at the Victoria Terminus at about 9-15 p.m. on the 12th May, leaving his bicycle under the porch. When he returned after fifteen minutes Mr. Gabri missed the bicycle and informed the police. Sergeant Scott of the G. I. P. Railway Police made enquires and in consequence of information received from hack victoria driver, No. 1323, he went to the Shah Jehan Palace Hotel in the Sitaram Building, accompanied by the complainant, and recovered the bicycle from a room occupied by the accused. The victoria driver pointed out the accused as the person who had taken the bicycle in his gharry tothe hotel. A "hamal" also deposed to having taken the bicycle from the gharry to the room as directed by the accused.

The defence was that the accused returned to the hotel at about 9-10 p.m. The witness Aftabkhan, who was with the accused the whole day said that he left the accused at the hotel at about 9-40 p.m. and witness Syed Saheb was also with the accused till the time of the arrest.

His Worship, in delivering his decision, said that he was satisfied that at about the time the bicycle was stolen the accused was in the hotel. It must also be noted that the bicycle was stolen and removed from the place all within five minutes, which indicated that the person who stole the bicycle must have been waiting for an opportunity to steal, and did his work very quickly. It was impossible to think or to believe that a gentleman in the position of the accused could have been on the look-out for an opportunity like that. His Worship had no doubt that it was the work of another man. The gharrywalla, who was the principal witness for the prosecution, at first identified the accused, but under cross-examination he had to admit that he could not swear and say that it was the accused whom he had dropped at the hotel. Some other witnesses had impressed his Worship most unfavourably, and he regarded them as most untruthful witnesses. The bicycle was no doubt found in the room occupied by the accused but the evidence showed that it was not exclusively, occupied by the accused, and that others had access to it.

His Worship further said that, having regard to the glaring inconsistencies in the prosecution evidence, and having regard to the defence evidence, particularly of the Sardar Saheb and the Hon. Mr. Orr, his Worship was satisfied that it was not the accused who stole the bicycle. He therefore acquitted him, and added that the accused left the Court without a stain on his character. It was, to be deplored, said his Worship, that, in spite of the repeated protests of the accused that he was innocent, the Railway Police did not release him on bail. Lastly his Worship could not help remarking that there was absolutely no justification for the arrest of Syed Saheb. There was not a scintilla of evidence against him that he knew that the cycle was stolen and that he assisted in concealing it. As regardes his arrest, his Worship thought that in the interests of justice a departmental enquiry into the conduct of the police officers concerned was desirable.

The accused were acquitted.

AN HISTORIC CORPS.

The 32nd Sikh Pioneers, now at Sialkot, is one of the few corps that stand as it was originally formed some 57 years ago. The regiment, says the "Civil and Military Gazettee," was raised during the dark days of the Mutiny amongst the Mazbi Sikhs, who were the most turbulent of British subjects in the Punjab—a hard fighting lot of recalcitrants who had tried the temper of every one who took them in hand. The nucleus of the regiment consisted of a number of volunteers who formed themselves into a body and went from Lahore to Delhi on escort duty during the siege of the latter place. Such spirits were not likely to remain in the background when there was fighting to be seen and glory to be earned, and in the trenches they put in solid work. When the Kashmir Gate was blown open, it was the Mazbis who carried the powder which formed the mines, and so manfully did they stick to their dangerous work that 160 of them found graves before Delhi was captured. The regiment, though strictly speaking not yet a regiment, was at the siege and capture of Lucknow, where it went through the same work as at Delhi, and acquitted itself as the Sikhs have ever done. Subsequently it was regimented as the 24th Punjab Native Infantry and afterwards became the 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

FIVE CRORES AT THREE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT.

REPAYABLE 31ST DECEMBER 1920.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the amount will be received by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, till noon (S. T.) of Friday, the 3rd July, 1914. Tenders must be for sums of 100 Rupees or multiples of that sum.

Tenders will be opened publicly by the Controller of Currency at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (S. T.) on Friday, the 3rd July next and those received under the terms of note (1) to clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountants General at Madras and Bombay at noon, on the same day.

The notes shall not be discharged before 31st December, 1914.

REFERENCES TO RANGOON CHIEF COURT.

FEES CHARGEABLE IN ESTATE MATTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, June 18.

The Bench of the Chief Court composed of Justices Hartnoll and Ormond to-day had before it an important reference made by the Judge on the original side, relating to fees chargeable in estate matters.

Hitherto it has been the practice of the Chief Court to assess the duty on the nett value of an estate at the rate applicable to the gross value of the estate.

A similar practice seems to have been followed in Calcutta but the question of its propriety was recently raised in the matter of the goods of Harriett Kerr (Vol. 18 page 121 Calcutta Weekly Notes) and referred by the Chief Judge for decision to Mr. Justice Mukerjee who after a full argument decided that duty should be calculated at the rate applicable to, not the gross value, but the nett value.

As such a decision raised some doubt in the mind of the Judge on the original side he referred it to the Bench as to the correctness of this Court's practice. The reference arose out of the Estate of Gregory C. Thaddeus deceased.

Mr. Justice Hartnoll in disposing of the reference said a difficulty arose in construing the words in article 11 of the Court Fees Act of 1899 the amount or value of property in respect of which grant of probate or letter are granted on the gross value of the estate. But according to section 19 of the same Act the fee was only to be paid on the nett value. The meaning of the legislature, therefore, seemed to be Court to be not clear and where that was the case the doubt must be given in favour of the subject for reasons given by Mr. Justice Mukerjee.

In the above case the Court was inclined to think the intention was for the scale laid down in Act II to be calculated on the nett value.

Mr. Justice Ormond in concurring with the order said if the words in Act II were taken to mean gross value of an estate (i.e., value of the property that will come into the executors hands without taking into consideration the amount to be paid out to creditors, an estate of the gross value of Rs. 51,000 but with liabilities to the extent of Rs. 42,000 and therefore of the nett value of Rs. 9,000, would pay three per cent. tax or Rs. 270, whereas an estate of the value of Rs. 9,000 without liabilities, would pay only two per cent. or Rs. 130.

The same Bench also decided another reference of importance which was raised for the first time. The question, which arose out of a Chinaman's estate, was—What, if any duty is leviable under Act II of the Court Fees Act, on an estate, the gross value of which exceeds the nett value?

The Bench held ~~since~~ having in the other reference held that the words in article 11 meant the nett value of the estate, the same construction must be placed upon section 19 (8) of the Stamp Act, which provided that no fee was chargeable where the value of the assets, less the amount of the liabilities, was Rs. 1,000 or less, the matter was again doubtful and the Court gave it in favour of the subject and held that no fee was chargeable on the present estate.

The Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies at Cambride University has, with the consent of the Vice-Chancellor, appointed the following as University teachers:—Mr. R. H. Macleod, M.A., Caius, Indian Law; Mr. G. P. Moiarty, M.A., Pembroke, Indian History; Mr. J. D. Anderson, M.A., Cains, Bengali; Mr. J. L. Wyatt, M.A., Christ's, Tamil; Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, Christ's, Sanskrit; Mr. L. Allan Goss, M.A., Burmese; Mr. W. Doderet, Marathi; and

The final figures for the United Provinces show that the cultivators made a successful struggle against the numerous difficulties of the season. The area, which was considerably larger than at first estimated, amounted to 6,372,701 acres as compared with 7,382,433 in the previous year and 6,741,487, the average of past ten years. The decrease was relatively largest in the Jhansi division, where there was a falling of three lakhs of acres, or 72 per cent.; and in the Agrai division, where it amounted to nearly two lakhs of acres. In the east of the province the area was well maintained. The estimated yield was somewhat over 700,000 tons less than in the previous year, but 530,000 tons better than in 1907-08.

BOMBAY.

CORPORATION.

FILLING IN OF STORM-WATER RESERVOIR.

"INTOLERABLE NUISANCE,"

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Corporation, an interesting discussion took place on the question of the filling in of the storm-water reservoir. Several members condemned the use of kutchra in reclaiming the reservoir, and a compromise was eventually arrived at, an undertaking being given that no kutchra would be dumped there during the monsoon.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter written by him to the chairman of the improvement Trust for the improvement of Worli village. The letter ran as follows:—

I have the honour to state that I have received serious complaints as to the insanitary condition of Worli Village. The area referred to is bounded on the north by a line running east and west at a distance of 100 feet southwards from the apex of the Worli Fort, on the south partly by the outer edge of the top of the north bank of the Low Level Channel and partly by a private passage running eastwards from a point about 450 feet distant from the east of the Worli Sluices, on the west and east by the high water marks at spring tides. Under Section 24 (2) (*b*) of the Improvement Trust Act I do hereby represent that within the limits comprised in the area above described several buildings which are used for human habitation are unfit for such use, that the narrowness and bad arrangement of the streets and the want of ventilation are injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the area and that the evils connected with such buildings and the sanitary defects of the area cannot be effectually remedied otherwise than by an Improvement Scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and buildings within such area.

On the motion of Dr. Sukhia seconded by Dr. Javle, the letter was recorded.

On the motion of Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati seconded by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, the report of the Commissioner regarding the recent Bhukshwar fire (which has already been published) was referred to the building bye-laws committee.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Consideration was then given to the Government letter regarding the extension of the date of the retiring of members of the Legislative Council. The letter has already been published.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation agreed that 30th April 1916 was a convenient date for the retirement of members.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition which was carried.

STORM WATER RESERVOIR.

In February 1913, the Commissioner was asked to furnish information in connection with the reclamation of the storm water reservoir, particularly on the following queries:—

(*a*) The extent of the areas of low lying grounds on the flats and other places in the city which he (Commissioner) intends to fill in with kutchra.

(*b*) The possible cost per yard of filing in those places with earth and the probable total cost for all the areas so treated. What is the cost incurred per yard at present for filling in the swamps with kutchra?

(*c*) What would be the probable price of land thus reclaimed with earth obtainable per yard by its sale?

(*d*) To whom does the land in question belong?

(*e*) How many cart loads of kutchra are now dumped down daily on the flats for reclaiming the swamps?

In the course of his report the Commissioner stated as follows:—

At present it is not proposed to fiill in with kutchra any other places in the city than a portion of the Storm Water Reservoir at Clerk Road.

The cost of filling in the above area with earth would be about Rs. 3 per 100 c. ft. Roughly calculated the depth to which the Reservoir will eventually have to be filled in to bring it to the level of the adjoining roads is about 15 feet and the total filling in will be about 52,790,000 cubic feet. At Rs. 3 per 100 c. ft the cost would amount to Rs. 15,83,500. The Municipality incurs no other expenditure in filling in the Reservoir with kutchra than what is necessary to make roads on the reclamation for the passage of carts. The cost of these is estimated at Rs. 3,000 per annum. At the present rate of filling in it is estimated that it would take 20 years to reclaim the area in question. The total cost would therefore amount to Rs. 60,000. This gives a rate of about annas 1.9 per 100 c. ft.

In addition to these facts by utilizing the kutchra for this purpose the necessity for despatching a second train daily to Deonar is obviated and a saving of about Rs. 50,000 per annum made in haulage charges.

The Executive Engineer reports that an average rate of Rs. 7 per square yard might be realized for the land if reclaimed with good earth.

The area forms part of the 136 acres of land in the Byculla Flats north of Clerk Road and situated between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course handed over by Government to the Municipality for use as a Storm Water Reservoir.

On an average about 400 cart loads of refuse are at present deposited daily for the purpose of reclaiming the area.

It must be remembered that the wholesale reclamation of the Storm Water Reservoir is impracticable until alternative means of disposing of the storm water which now finds its way to the Reservoir are devised. A scheme is being elaborated for the disposal of this storm water by means of an out-fall at Worli. The low level channels from Dadar and the flats will meet near Haines Road and flow thence to the sluices at Worli where it will be necessary to provide some form of pumping machinery to discharge the water during high tides. There can be no doubt that the completion of this scheme will render possible a distinct advance in the healthiness and amenity of a large part of the Island. Among other things it will probably render possible the reclamation of the whole area of the Storm Water Reservoir to the north of Clerk Road. But for the present it is useless to discuss the value of the land so to be reclaimed. The effect of the present deposit of refuse on the drainage of the Island is being carefully observed and it is quite possible that it may shortly be found necessary to adopt other means of disposal in order to prevent flooding. It is somewhat hazardous to prophesy but it is probable that it will be found necessary to erect to the south of Clerk Road an incinerator capable of disposing of the major portion of the refuse of the city.

With regard to para. 2 of the Resolution drawing attention to the Resolution of the 2nd All India Sanitary Conference held at Madras in November 1912, regarding the nuisance and danger arising from flies, I have the honour to state that the Health Officer is of opinion that the circumstances referred to in that Resolution cannot be made entirely applicable in the case of the Storm Water Reservoir which is being filled in. As far as possible the refuse is mixed with earth or rabit to facilitate decomposition before it is deposited. In fact every possible precaution is taken to ensure that the operation does not prove a nuisance."

Dr. Master moved that the letter from the Commissioner be referred to the committee sitting on this question for report and in the meantime the Executive be asked to postpone the work of filling in with kutchra

A VITALLY IMPORTANT MATTER.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Master said that this was a matter which affected the health of the City and was therefore of vital importance and should be very carefully considered. He gave a brief history of the way in which the kutchra was disposed of in former years, when it was dumped down on the Byculla flats, with the result that a virulent type of fever broke out and the city suffered severely from it. After that sad experience, the dumping of kutchra was discontinued and it was taken to Deonar.

On economic grounds it was urged that it was advisable to fill in the reservoir with kutchra but their past experience showed that what was cheap in the first instance proved to be very costly in the long run, and he contended that even from a financial point of view, they would gain if they filled in the place with earth. From the figures supplied to him by the engineering department he was in a position to aver that to fill the land with earth it would cost them Rs. 1-4 per square yard, while they would be able to sell it at Rs. 7 per square yard and thus they would make again. He therefore appealed to the Corporation to think twice before continuing the present procedure.

Continuing, Dr. Master said that the Improvement Trust had been spending thousands of rupees for reclaiming land at Matunga, which was more distant than this land, and the Corporation were wasting this valuable site by filling it in with kutchra, which would prevent it from being used for building purposes. He observed that in view of the grave danger to public health it was not desirable to continue this process any longer. This site was in the heart of the town and he was sure people would like to purchase this land more than the land at Matunga for residential purposes.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

The Commissioner remarked that this was a matter more or less of finance. His personal opinion was that this reclamation would not be of any very great use, and he did not think that it would prevent mosquitoes or flies. This place was at a very great distance from inhabited localities. With regard to Dr. Master's suggestion to let out the land after reclaiming it and thus compete with the trust, he said that he sincerely trusted the day would not be far distant when the storm water reservoir would be reclaimed, and that when that was done all the parties would agree that the site should not be built upon but reserved as an open space for recreation purposes.

Mr. Jehangir Petit supported the proposition. He said that where the question of sanitation or the health of the City was concerned, they should not allow any false economy. The question affected the health of the city and it should be very carefully considered by them.

Mr. Jamshedji A. Wadya said that on this subject there was a difference of opinion among medical men in the Corporation, and he was therefore opposed to the proposal of suspending operations. He would not oppose reference to the committee. He, therefore, moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan seconded the amendment.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla observed that it was monstrous to continue an intolerable nuisance to save a few thousand rupees, when they were spending lakhs and crores on big projects. It would be a great folly to continue a nuisance for the sake of economy. He had pointed out on the last occasion when the matter was dismissed from personal experience that during the monsoon the nuisance was intolerable, and he would be satisfied if an undertaking was given that the kutchra would not be dumped during the monsoon.

The Commissioner remarked that that was a very reasonable compromise, and he was prepared to accept it.

Dr. Master modified his proposition accordingly and Mr. Jamshedji Wadya withdrew his amendment.

The proposition thus modified was carried

THE DUST NUISANCE.

Mr. K. H. Kayani then moved that the following report from the Commissioner regarding the dust nuisance be recorded and that the Corporation would be prepared to sanction on the recommendation of the standing committee a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose:—

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the proposition, which was carried.

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of 19th January 1914, regarding the dust nuisance and requesting him to report (1) as to the measures necessary for minimizing the nuisance, and (2) as to whether it is not advisable as a temporary measure to water certain parts of the Fort at 10 a.m., and 2-30 p.m., I have the honour to refer the Corporation to my letter of 21st April 1914, in which I have reported on the comparative merits of the various forms of road construction. There can I think be no doubt that a bituminous macadum surface which can easily be swept is much less liable to produce and retain dust than any other formation except tarred wood paving. Surfaces of this description are being formed by degrees on all the more important roads. When this process has been completed and the water-supply improved, there is every reason to hope that we shall be in a position to abolish any permanent nuisance from dust though it must be realized that it will never be possible to prevent quantities of sand being driven by the wind into parts of the City from the sea-shore and causing temporary inconvenience and damage. Meanwhile the use of akonia or some similar dust-laying substance is strongly to be recommended. In the current year the treatment of roads with akonia was begun about the middle of March, with the result for the last month or so there has been little cause for complaint on the score of dust in the more important localities, as I think will be readily admitted by any one who has frequented the principal roads in the south of the Island. Unfortunately while the expense of this form of treatment is very considerable the effect is not permanent. In 1913-14 the grant was Rs. 41,370 and in the current year it is Rs. 50,000. The new grants become available at a time when the nuisance is worst and so are almost used up by the break of the monsoon. It would undoubtedly be better to begin treatment with akonia early in November and I would request the sanction of the Corporation to the grant of a further amount of Rs. 50,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to enable this to be done. I should hesitate to make this recommendation if there was a probability of it involving a permanent recurring charge against the City's finances, but with the permanent water-supply which will be available in December 1915, it will be possible very largely to reduce if not to abolish entirely this item of expenditure and the damage done by dust to the trade of the town as well as the inconvenience it causes to the public is so considerable that a temporary increase in the grant is, in my opinion justifiable.

2. With regard to the second point on which my opinion is invited, i.e., whether it would not be advisable as a temporary measure to water certain parts of the Fort at 10 a.m. and 2-30 p.m., I have the honour to state that with our present water-supply it is neither advisable nor feasible even as a temporary measure to water any portion of the Fort at the above hours."

Mr. N. V. Mandlik seconded the proposition, which was carried.

THE MEAT MARKET.

Consideration was then given to the letter from the Commissioner regarding the city's meat supply and the proposed extension of the Crawford Markets. The letter has already been published.

On the motion of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha it was resolved to refer the letter to a committee, and to authorise the Commissioner in the meanwhile to carrry on negotiations with the authorities concerned, and to submit the correspondence to the committee with his final proposals in the matter.

The Corporation then adjourned until Thursday next.

LENGTHENING OF LIFE.

A THEORY OF GREY HAIR.

The interview which "The Times" Correspondent has had with Professor Metchnikoff who is shortly to celebrate his 70th birthday, will be read with pleasure by all interested in the development of medical science in general and of preventive medicine in particular The stimulus which Metchnikoff's work and speculations have given to scientific research is incalculable. His researches into immunity which led to the recognition of the importance of phagocytosis as one of the chief modes of defence of the animal body against invading micro-organisms will always rank as his master work in spite of the many additions to and modifications of his original theory which have been rendered necessary by the labours of others in this fascinating field.

Professor Metchnikoff has always been generously endowed with the gift of scientific imagination—an attribute which is often associated with the optimistic spirit. He appears to be convinced, for example, that the great advances which have been made in preventive medicine have led to a decided prolongation of life. In a sense this would be generally admitted by all workers. Thus, the mean expectation of life at birth, in the case of males, as shown by the last English life table (1891-1900), is 44.13 years, as contrasted with 39.91 years value given in the life table based on the experience of 1838 to 1854. But we have no proof that this increase is due to any circumstances affecting the conditions of life of adults, because the mean after-lifetime of persons over 45 in both sexes, and over 35 in the case of males, has either remained sensibly constant or even diminished. For instance, in the case of males, the expectation of life at the age of 35, as shown in the last life table, is 29.24 years; the 1838-1854 table gives 29.40. At age 45 the corresponding figures are 22.20 and 22.73; at age 55, 15.79 and 16.45; and at age 65 10.34 and 10.82. A partial explanation is afforded by the probability that many weaklings, who were formerly destroyed by zymotic diseases or tuberculosis in early life, now survived to adult age and that life-table values reflect the consequence of this slackening of selection. It is, in any case, apparent that to confident deduction as to the effect of modern conditions upon longevity in the ordinary sense of the word can be made from the available statistics.

In recent years Professor Metchnikoff has devoted much of his time and enthusiasm to research into the organic changes which accompany senile decay He has formulated the thesis that these atrophic changes are primarily due to the action of toxins produced by putrefactive germs in the large intestine. The circulation of these toxins in the body produces what are known as sclerotic lesions in the tissues, and is accompanied by a group of symptoms which are classed under the heading of intestinal auto-intoxication.

The whitening of hair which accompanies old age or which may occur in earlier life, was shown many years ago by Metchnikoff to be due to the activety of special wandering cells in the epidermis which take up the hairpigment into their interior and carry it away. To these cells the name of chromophage was given. The stimulus to this enhanced activity on the part of the chromophages Metchnikoff found in these same microbic toxins. How far this hypothesis of Metchnikoff will stand the test of time is difficult to say. In recent years much work has been done by Metchnikoff and his pupils with the view of establishing the thesis on a sound foundation of experimental fact. That desideratum has, however, not yet been realized, and years may elapse before a definite pronouncement can be made as to the validity of the theory. None the less all will admit with gratitude the stimulus which his fascinating hypothesis has lent to medical research.

In the issue of "Capital" dated the 11th June 1914, currency is given to a rumour that the Secretary of State contemplates the purchase of the Bengal and North Western Railway at the end of the current year. As a matter of fact, under the terms of the contract between the Government and the Company, the line cannot be acquired before 1932 and the question whether or not it will be purchased then is not likely to be taken up until shortly before that year.

SELF-SUPPORTING EDUCATION.

SOLUTION OF TWO OF INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

INTRRVIEW WITH CAPT. PETAVEL.

From time to time in our editorial columns reference has been made to Capt. Petavel, and his scheme of self-supporting educational establishments. Capt. Petavel met the famous Bengali poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, in England, and at Dr. Tagore's invitation he came to India to introduce his scheme in this country. To a "Chronicle" representative yesterday, Capt. Petavel outlined his ideas for self-supporting schools, and expressed the belief that such a system would solve the two problems of popular education and poverty in this country.

Capt. Petavel has had an interesting career, writes a member of our staff who had an interview with him yesterday. Originally intended for the Navy, he finally decided to join the Army, and he entered the Royal Engineers. He came to India, and here was engaged in a variety of work ranging from the fortifying of Bombay to railway surveying in Kashmere and the Punjab. Then he served a term with the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners in the Madras Presidency, before returning to England, where he became adjutant of volunteers in Yorkshire. It was while acting in that capacity that he began to study social problems and to study them, as he put it, "from a purely unbiassed and non-political stand point."

NOT SOCIALISM.

In order to study these problems thoroughly, Capt. Petavel retired from the service and subsequently wrote a book dealing with housing reform. This book was favourably reviewed by the leading authorities all over Europe, but it did not achieve general popularity because it combated the socialistic theory that to secure housing reform one must necessarily go for the landlords. In his book, Capt. Petavel pointed out that with the enormous means of production industrial progress has now given us, we could solve all our social questions without grabbing at the wealth of the rich. He formulated a direct scheme showing how, with modern methods and proper organisation, there could be instituted a system of popular education which would be as near self-supporting as they chose to make it.

THE SCHEME IN A NUTSHELL.

"The idea is," Capt. Petavel said, "that we should give the children a thoroughly sound, and good education, including an industrial training, and then, after having received this training up to the age of, say, fourteen, they should put in a short period of industrial service during which they would pay by their labour for their education."

An association was formed to propogate knowledge of this idea, and it had the support of Lord Roberts, the Headmaster of Eton, and prominent European and American economists, and a committee was formed which included such distinguished men as Sir William Ramsay, the Chairman of the Educational Science Section of the British Association, the Rev. F. B. Mand, Col. Pollock and many others.

DR. TAGORE'S INTEREST.

While working in connection with the Educational Colonies and Self-Supporting Schools Association, Cap. Petavel met Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. Dr. Tagore was strongly of opinion that such a scheme would prove the solution of India's popular education problem, and as Capt. Petavel thought like-wise, he was easily induced to come out to India. Since his arrival in this country he has found that Dr. Tagore was not alone in that opinion. Both the present and past Vice-Chancellors of the Calcutta University have pronounced themselves strongly in sympathy with the idea, as have many other prominent men. The rulers of two native states which are famous throughout the country for their progressive educational policy are in communication with Petavel with a view to doing something in their territories; and the Maharaja of Cossimbazar has expressed his willingness to take up the scheme, as soon as a start can be made. In Bombay, several gentlemen have expressed their sympathy with, and approval of, the project.

AN APPEAL TO NATIONAL SPIRIT.

"The important point," Cap. Petavel went on, "is that this is a splendid appeal to make to the Indian National Spirit. India is peculiarly situated, and at present, so far as I can gather, political emancipation is not realisable, but what can be done is to give a lead in the direction of a system of education which is eminently suitable, and which will give her people economic emancipation. I might mention," he added, "that Lord Crewe has written to me saying he will be interested to hear of the progress he made in India."

"We do not need what is generally understood by socialism," he said in the course of further conversation, "but by means of organisation these social problems can be solved. There is no doubt whatever that here is a solution for the problem of poular education eminently suited to India, and India's leaders are strongly in favour of it."

WHAT IS NEEDED.

"In India," the villagers have, generally speaking, land from which they could get all the food they want, if only they had the appliances and other things to make the best use of their land. What is needed are public workshops with simple appliances under competent foremen, where unskilled labour could make the most necessary articles, so that peasants could come to these workshops and make what they wanted for themselves, leaving behind, part of the product for the payment of the foremen and organisers."

Capt. Petavel has come to Bombay to see any body who will be interested in the scheme, to address meetings lagre or small and generally to arouse interest in his system of self-supporting education.

THE PRESS & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

GERMAN JOURNALISTS IN LONDON.

The home and overseas members of the Institute of Journalists gave a luncheon at the Hotel Cecil, London, on May 27, in honour of the German journalists on a visit to England, says the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. James Sykes, president of the Institute, took the chair, and was supported by Mr. P. A. G. Wood (chairman of the London district), Mr. Harry Lawson, M.P., Sir G. Toulmin, M.P., Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. Nicol Dunn, Mr. Philip Gibbs, Miss Billington, Mrs. Carruthers, Miss Imandt, Mr. J.H. Le Sage, Mr. Edmund Robbins, Mr. J. A. Spender, Mr. H. Spender, Sir Vincent Evans, Mr. T. P. O'Connor M.P., and others.

After the toasts of "The King" and "The Kaiser," Mr. Lawson, chairman of the Overseas Committee of the Institute gave "Our guests and the German press." He said the press was often made the scapegoat of modern politics—the whipping-boy of international rivalry and competition. If ever a statesman was in a difficulty he damned the press. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") He (Mr. Lawson) did not know that they minded very much; so long as it was clearly understood that it was only part of the game. (More laughter.) And yet statesmen found the newspaper press useful in gauging the currents of public opinion, and it was not unknown for the press to be asked to fly a kite—to send up a "bollon d'essai"—in order that statesmen might profit by the experiment. They were not unwilling to bear his burden, if it were understood that remarks made about the mischief done by newspapers were not taken too seriously. There was nothing more remarkable than the increased sense of responsibility felt by the press as a whole. Nothing had given the Institute greater pleasure than to receive their guests among whom were those who had done a great deal to improve the good understanding between the two Empires.

Herr Adolf Rey, in the course of his response, expressed the pleasure with which his colleagues and himself found themselves in the metropolis of the world. English and German journalists alike recognised the importance of good relationship between two great nations, and one of the best ways of promoting that relationship was that they should know each oher. They would return to Germany with feelings of gratitude to their new friends in this country.

Herr Max Schumm proposed "The British Press and the Institute of Journalists." Mr. J. A. Spender, who first responded, alluded to previous interchanges of visits. There had been periods of strain in which those interchanges had stood journalists in good stead. He thought the old habit of recrimination had considerably abated—they no longer quoted inelegant extracts from each other's leading articles, or, if they did it with softer words, which explained their indiscretions to each other. (Hear, hear.) He looked forward to the time when these visits might even develop into a national congress of the press of the two nations. Think what services they might render to each other if they all sat round a table, and tried to give each other hints and tips as to the way of managing their uncontrollable public. (Laughter and cheers.) If they sat down now they would have a subject which would touch their hearts—that of managing their respective Chancellors of the Exchequer. (Laughter.) One of their conclusions would be that international recrimination was a highly expensive luxury. (Hear, hear.) He hoped these visits would conduce to economy as well as to friendship, and he looked forward to substantial relief to all of them from their continuance.

The President also acknowledged the toast and referred generally to the work accomplished by the Institute since its foundation.

Another speaker Mr. J. T. Grein, took up the subjects of the advantages to be derived from an interchange of performances by German and British theatrical companies, and recalled an observation made by the Kaiser to Sir Herbert Tree. This was that one of the heartfelt necessities of the world was good understanding between England and Germany.

£ 2,000,000 FORTUNE.

BEQUEST FOR SHOP-GIRL WHO MARRIED A MILLIONAIRE.

Mrs. Francis Skinner, of Boston, whose husband died on the liner Caronia on her last voyage from England, has been left the entire fortune of her husband, valued at £2,000,000, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily News." Mrs. Skinner was a shop-girl in a large Boston department store, and her marriage to Mr. Skinner was romantic.

Miss Carr, as she was then, was on a holiday at Marblehead with some girl friends, and as they were admiring Mr. Skinner's yacht the owner invited them on board. The acquaintance, thus begun, resulted in marriage.

Mr. Skinner was the nephew of Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, well known in this country as possessing the finest collection of paintings and private art galleries in the world, Mrs. Gardner's house in Boston, which is open to the public on certain days, has its facade entirely constructed from the front of a Venetian palace, the stones from which were brought to this country several years ago.

FISH DRYING AT CHIMBAI.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent of the 15th instant regarding the fish-drying nuisance at Chibai has charged us with misrepresentations of facts, but alas! he himself is guilty, as we shall prove, of the most flagrant and unblushing distortions of truth.

We still maintain that fish-drying at Chimbai is a crude sunlight process, and it is this crudity that opens the door to all nuisances.

This is the crux of the question which is borne out by a compelling chain of evidence.

Only a month or so ago, Khan Bahadur R. R. Dadina, Chairman, Sanitary Committee, ordered the removal and destruction of a large quantity of drying fish in a high state of decomposition.

This incontentable fact alone would convict the trade of nuisance and bring it under the offensive trades of the London Public Health Act of 1875.

Fraught as the atmosphere around is with chronic offensive odours sometimes revolting to a degree, it would be a strange anomaly in nature, that our nasal senses, the natural sentinels of the aerial approaches of danger, would thus greviously outraged, raise a false alarm. We challenge Mr. Castellino and others behind his shelter that the habitual inhalation of this polluted air, the product of organic decomposition in various stages, does not lower the system and render it an easy prey to epidemic diseases.

The "special odour of fish" like the special odour of a goat, a horse or an ass is a natural distinguishing scent that characterises every animal. It is besides the controversy, its like justifying the stink of a decomposing horse by defying anybody to prove harmfulness of the "special odour of the horse."

This confusion of smells and smells we believe is the root of the survival of this superstition even in enlightened quarters. To argue the innocousness of the industry from toleration of it by Govt., is to argue as well the harmlessness of the arsenical phosphones and lead works. It is not suppression it is control we demand.

Having investigated the products of cure, let us now observe the process. Witness baskets of very tiny fish brought straight from the sea dumped down on the dunged floor, and spread out,—no suspicion of salt. Witness next creaking loads of Bombay-lucks the staple industry and the most responsible for mischief, as they are brought straight from the ocean and hung pair by pair upon sticks,—not a pinch of salt and horrible! with not even the entrails removed. These are no fictions and we invite verification. Saturation with salt solution, the housewife's beef seasoning process so glibly written are pure inventions. It is unworthy thus to gull the public by such bluff.

In vain does your correspondent endeavour to escape from the conclusion of nuisance by his confident inventions. Can a D. P. H. seriously mean that such a trade within a few yards of residential dwellings needs no control or regulation. If he admits it, then he tacitly implies nuisance. If he repudiates control he plainly fails in his duty.

Again we marvel at the presumption of Mr. Castellino in calling in question the established fact of Etiology that flies are the carriers of typhiod, cholera, dysentery, etc. The experience of recent military campaigns and the South African Boer War will join in the incrimination of the fly. Sir Patrick Manson, Haffkine Notter and Firth, and others lend the weight of their authority to the same view. It augurs very ill for him to revolt against a galaxy of recognised and eminent authorities.—Yours etc.

P. A. DIAS, L. M. & S.
C. R. VEVAINA.
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.)
L.F.P.S., (Glas.)
L. M. (Dublin).
Late H. S., M. O. H. (Bristol) etc.

Bandra June 18.

NUISANCE AT BANDRA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the controversy on the above alleged nuisance, will our Municipal Councillors and Hygienists turn their attention to nuisances far more grevious and dangerous than the harmless one about which they are making such a bother. Are these public spirited men aware that there is such a thing as the "Dumping Ground" in close proximity to their market where all the refuse of the town is dumped making it a very hot bed of every epidemic and a most dangerous nuisance to the public health. The residents of Chimbai, having hygienic spots like the Pali and the Bandra Hills, where they could hygienically reside, have hemselves to blame for quartering themselves in such an unhygienic locality as Chimbai, being aware that they were usurping a spot which from time immemorial belongod exclusively to the Chimbai fisherfolk. the use of which for their offensive though harmless industry, had been sanctioned by Government. The poor Chimbai fisher-folk have a grievance against these proscriptive intruders, who, after having invaded their privileged domains, attept to oust them out of their proscriptive rights they held in that place and deprive them of their only means of sustenance.—Yours etc.

DUMPS.

Bandra June 17.

Information has been received that Mr. Bidhubhusan Roy, son of Babu Sasibhusan Roy, a Pleader and Talukdar of Mymensingh District, has been appointed an Engineer by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Imperial Grade of the Public Works Department. This is the second time that the appointment has gone to a Bengalee student since 1908 when Lord Morley first ruled that Indians would be eligible for a small percentage of these high appointments. Mr. Roy, the newly appointed Engineer, was educated in London University and subsequently acquired valuable practical knowledge and experience under the personal care and guidance of Mr. Alexander, Chief Engineer of the Thames Iron Works London. Mr. Roy passed the A. M. I. C. E. Examination with Honours and was also admitted as a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

FUTURE OF PORTUGAL

REVIVAL OF INTEREST IN COLONIES.

FEARS OF AN ANGLO-GERMAN COMPACT.

Since the advent of the Republic there has been a strong revival of Portuguese national interest in the colonies, says the Lisbon Correspondent of "The Times." The public is now awake to their importance and intensely interested in their future. We are apt to forget that Portugal, though a small country, has still a vast empire. Some 25 years ago Portuguese politicians were themselves inclined to regard the colonies as useless, costly, and decaying appendages. On two occasions an ex-Minister went so far as to introduce a Bill authorizing the sale of the Portuguese Asiatic possessions and of Mozambique and Guinea, for which he estimated £25,000,000 as a possible price. Of this phase of opinion not a vestige is left. It is as dead as Disraeli's repented reference to our own "miserable colonies." The present Minister of the Colonies has said that no Government which proposed a sale of any colonies would last another day; and there is no doubt that he is speaking the truth. Portugal has now colonial aspirations, and in response to public opinion the Ministry is busy with projects for development.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

A new series of organic laws for the colonies has been prepared, and may even be passed before the coming General Election. These laws, which will simplify and supersede their confusing predecessors, are divided into two parts—administrative and financial. The administrative side will be chiefly remarkable for the development of local colonial councils, so as to give some measure of autonomy. The most difficult financial problem, as well as the most interesting to the rest of the world, is the question of the colonial tariffs. The Government is at work on it now, and professes a desire to find a middle way between the extravagant demands of the home exporter for continued high tariffs against the outside world, and the legitimate desires of the colonies themselves, and of the foreign exporter, for a drastic modification. There are more effective means of developing Portuguese trade with the colonies than a form of protection which leaves the latter at the mercy of a Lisbon and Oporto ring, and to these the Government is turning its attention.

The contract with the privileged Navigation Company, the Empreza Nacional, has expired, and in the new contract with the same company or another both Portugal and the colonies are likely to get a better bargain. It is noteworthy that the new Foreign Minister, Colonel Freire d'Andrade, formerly Governor of Mozambique, exposed the evils of the Navigation contract in his memoirs published in 1909. Senhor Lisboa de Lima, the Minister for the Colonies, was for 15 years engaged in superintending railways in Mozambique, and is also fully alive to the importance of a change, in the interests of both Mozambique and Angola. Portugal buys some 40 per cent. of her cereals abroad, chiefly from America and Russia. Angola alone is capable of supplying the demand with ease and with the help off railway development and improved sea transport could pay in cereals as well as cotton—which the mother country also imports from America—for the cotton goods and other manufactures which it receives. A Ministerial project for railway extension in Angola is now before Parliament. The line from Loanda to Malange is to be pushed on to the frontier, as well as the lines from Benguella and Mossamedes.

THE REPATRIATION FUND.

The Portuguese Government has decided to publish every month the figures of the Repatriation Fund for labourors in San Thome, and the *Official Gazette* for May 2 contained the first statement. In view of the fierce controversy that has raged round the fund and the allegations made in the House of Lords and elsewhere at various times that it was being disbursed too slowly, and that as much as £40,000 seemed to have disappeared, the decision of the Minister of the Colonies will be generally welcomed. We may hope, however, that from this good beginning something better will come, for the first statement, though undeniably useful, is somewhat bald. It is as follows:—

April, 1914.

	Milreis.
In S. Thome branch of the National Ultramarine Bank, on February 28	331,402,49
In the General Deposit Bank, April 30:—	
Bonds of the Trans-African Railways	107,450,49
Cash	499,876,19
	938,729,17

This makes a grand total of some £185,000. If future monthly statements be noted, and if these take some fuller form, it will be possible to check the progress of repatriation. At present this is practically impossible. The fund, which is amassed from deductions from labourers' wages, amounted in December, 1907, to some £100,000. How much the annual accretion should be we have no certain means of knowing; nor, again, does the statement give any information whatever as to how much is being spent on repatriation.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONVERSATIONS.

The darkest cloud upon the colonial horizon is felt, in Portugal, to have arisen in another quarter. The continual rumours of discussions between Germany and England as to the future of the Portuguese colonies have naturally roused Portuguese susceptibilities. Constant allusion to an "economic" delimitation of British and German interests in Portuguese Africa have, no doubt, served to stimulate colonial reform, especially in the direction of endeavours to make Angola, as well as Mozambique, officially solvent. But, on the other hand, the popular apprehension which these rumours excite impedes colonial developments, such as the recent arrangement for transit trade with British and German possessions. Moreover, while there is general confidence that neither the true interests nor the traditional friendship of Great Britain would allow of any agreement derogatory to Portugal's dignity, still less of one prejudicial to her rights, there is not quite the same confidence regarding German intentions, and Anglo-German association in this respect is watched with the greatest anxiety. More than the life of a Ministry is involved, for the Republic itself would almost certainly fall if a colonial humiliation were put upon it from without; and at present the Republic is the only bulwark against civil and social war.

The Portuguese Government is aware—and I am in a position to state that its confidence is not misplaced—that nothing in any new Anglo-German agreement will in any way detract from the value of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, with the guarantees it involves. There is no intention, either by purchase or otherwise, to deprive Portugal of any territory; nor does England waver in her determination to safeguard Portuguese possessions from any aggression. But the present situation of uncertainty, which permits of continual misrepresentation, places the Government in a very trying position, and creates a deplorable atmosphere of suspicion of Great Britain.

CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

WIDESPREAD SCOPE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The International Council of Women, which, under the presidency of the Countess of Aberdeen, has already accomplished a great deal of sound work. The extraordinarily wide scope and interests of the movement is indicated in the many subjects considered—subjects of paramount importance not only to the welfare of women, but to the welfare of the nations. Among the matters dealt with the following may be mentioned.

A proposal for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Trades, Professions, and Employments for Women was carried unanimously, and as chairman of the new committee the Council elected a German lady a lecturer on the staff of the University of Trade and Commerce at Mannheim.

ALCOHOLISM AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Another proposal that a standing committee should be formed on temperance was lost after a lengthy discussion, the representatives of Great Britain remaining neutral on this vote. It was pointed out by Mrs. Edwin Gray that as the future work of the Public Health Committee was to be an inquiry into the causes of ill-health, it would be possible from this point of view to study the effects of alcoholism.

The question of international mediation roused a warm and lengthy discussion. It was proposed that the Council should express its sympathy with the principle that Governments pledge themselves to try mediation even where vital interests are involved, in international conflicts, and that an appeal should be made to the different Governments to adopt this principle.

A resolution was carried unanimously in favour of votes for women. Other questions for consideration concern the equal rights of parents in regard to children, juvenile courts, the protection of deserted wives and children, control of registry offices, and supervision over young girls travelling on emigrant ships.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PEACE.

The English-speaking women attending the Congress, at a meeting presided over by Lady Aberdeen yesterday, decided to take part in the celebrations in connection with the centenary of Anglo-American peace, adds Reuter. Four peace meetings will be held at Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, and Seattle respectively, at which Canadian women and number of well-known women lecturers will speak.

WORLDS THAT REMAIN TO BE EXPLORED.

ROOM FOR EXPLORERS AWAY FROM THE POLES.

New fields to conquer formed the subject of an interesting speech by Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, president of the Royal Geographical Society, at the anniversary dinner, on the night of May 18. Dr. Mawson was among the guests.

Following a reference to the passion for Polar exploration, the president urged that it should be remembered that the Poles were not the only frozen fastnesses that called for investigation.

WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The highest mountains in the world awaited their conquerors. The great ice-fields of the Himalaya and the ranges behind them had only been touched on. He wished that some of the pockets from which thousands were forthcoming for the Poles could be tapped for an organised exploration and attack on the Northern, the Tibetan flank of Mount Everest.

Were they to do nothing for the traveller beyond the Indian frontier but hamper him with official restrictions? Were they to leave the task of increasing our knowledge of these regions to our gallant rivals, the Italians?

IN HABITABLE REGIONS.

It was in the habitable regions of the globe that the explorer's work acquired the highest importance. There he touched on problems immediately affecting humanity and human history.

For those who faced fevers in place of crevasses he had the deepest respect, and there were still large regions in Africa, in New Guinea, and in South America where the modern Mandeville might place almost any tale without fear of being contradicted by the man who was there before him, whatever might be his fate at the hands of those who came after him.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY

QUESTION OF INDIAN DEFENCE

LORD CREWE'S STATEMENT.

Lord Lamington asked in the House of Lords on May 25, whether negotiations in connection with the Trans-Persian Railway scheme were taking place, and whether papers would be laid showing what were the views of the Government of India in regard to the scheme, says the "Manchester Guardian." He hoped that later in the session a general debate would take place. It was only because of the unsatisfactory nature of the replies given in the House of Commons that he now raised the question. He had imagined that negotiations with regard to the scheme lapsed after the debate of two years ago, but as they would appear to be going on in full force, and might possibly take a concrete form shortly, he asked for information.

Lord Sydenham did not think anything could be more unsatisfactory or melancholy than the present condition of affairs in Persia and our connection with that unhappy country. We had a large sphere of influence and seemed to exercise no influence in it. We had responsibilities which we took no steps to fulfil. We had rights of which we did not make use. We had also a number of interests which we were bound to safeguard. It seemed to him our relations with Persia would depend to a great extent on the construction of railways and we ought to know clearly how the question stood. The large oil developments and the action of the Government in assuming a controlling share in the Anglo-Persian Company must create something of a new situation, involving as it did a direct stake in the neutral zone.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe (Secretary of India) said the question could not be said to have moved very materially since July, 1912, when it was last discussed in the House of Lords. On that occasion Lord Morley showed conclusively that whatever might be anybody's opinion about the desirability or otherwise of a trans-Persian line, it would not have been politic for us to meet the suggestion by a blank refusal without a possibility of discussing it. The Societe d'Etudes had not been able to proceed very far, and on the particular question as to what Sir Edward Grey meant by the consent of the British Government, whether it was to survey or construct, he must say that so far as the British Government were in a position to give leave it was only leave to survey. It must of course, be borne in mind that, so far as the other spheres of influence were concerned outside our limits in the Russian sphere no leave from us to construct a line was necessary, and if Persia and Russia agreed to build one it could be built where the people could be found to build it. A considerable part of any trans-Persian railway could be made within the limits of the Russian sphere itself, and that would need no leave from us. It was quite true that the picturseque idea of a line running right through Persia to India was one which undoubtedly had applied to the imagination of many men in Russia and of some men in India, but railway system to develop Persian commerce was another matter altogether. It called to mind, however, that if they constructed a number of small lines combining various trade settlements together they might find almost before they had realised it that they had built considerable part of a trans-Persian railway. That, of course, would not apply to that portion of the line which ultimately might conceivably join India to the rest of the system. The construction of such a line was, of course, purely a matter for the Indian and British Governments and His Majesty's Government had made it quite clear that whatever railways were made in Persia any continuation towards India remained an absolutely reserved question, and that unless and until they agreed to its construction it could not and would not be made. They had also made it quite clear that they were bound to exercise control of the ports in the Persian Gulf.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION REACHED.

With regard to the suggestion of some arrangement being arrived at for the construction of a line with Bunder Abbas as a terminus, those who had favoured the construction of a trans-Persian Railway did not for one thing admit that a line of that kind would in a technical sense be a Trans-Persian Railway at all; and, in the second place, so far as Russian interests were concerned, it was considered by those who favoured their interests that the mere construction of lines to the Gulf ports was no contribution to the idea of a Trans-Persian Railway; and, further than that, that the effect could only be to abstract from Russia a certain portion of the trade which in their opinion legitimately belonged to her. That was how the matter stood at this moment. Certain discussions had taken place on the question of a line, and no definite conclusion upon that subject had so far been reached. Lord Sydenham had alluded to different proposals for lines inland, and he shared his hope that sooner or later all these lines, or something like them, might be constructed. What the contribution of these lines might be to an ultimate Trans-Persian Railway it was impossible to indicate at this moment. From the point of view of fresh development, which was of course, the matter we were bound to have most at heart, the construction of lines of that character was bound to be more commercially effective than the construction of a great through line and of the two projects it seemed to him that it would be preferable from the Persian point of view to begin with the legs and add the spine later, rather than give the spine and trust to the ultimate formation of the legs.

THE MOST VITAL FEATURE FOR US.

So far as Russia was concerned, he had no doubt that she would proceed in due course to make a line within her own sphere from Teheran south, with which in time we should be able to link up. Perhaps the most vital feature for us in the whole situation was the necessity of ensuring the defence of India. We are, I am glad to say, continued Lord Crewe, on terms of pleasant amity with Russia in that part of the world. Long may that continue. But it would be admitted, I am certain, by any thoughtful Russian, as well as by anybody outside, that the existence of an amicable opinion on both sides between the countries in no way entitles either to neglect the ordinary operations of national defence which all countries are bound to take into account. And, so far as the past is concerned I think that has been most generously and frankly recognised by Russian statesmen and public opinion. We do bear in mind the important point that if railway construction is going to take place in Northern Persia, railway construction must take place also in Southern Persia, unless our trade interests are to suffer. That is a fact we steadily bear in mind, although in a country as unsettled as that it cannot be expected that things will proceed with lighting speed. Speculators do not rush forward into enterprises in that country, although I hope it will be found that there is a prospect of a solid return for capital invested in railway enterprise in Persia. The Foreign Office and the India Office are keeping a close watch on the subject, and if later on there is more information to give I shall be glad to give it.

THE ONLY KIND OF ALIGNMENT POSSIBLE.

So far as the opinion of the Government of India is concerned as regards the making of this railway, the need for consulting them specialy rests, of course, almost entirely on the question of Indian defence. Two years ago I mentioned that the General Staff in Inda had been consulted, and had given an opinion. I think it was cleared up to some extent then that the only kind of alignment which the military authorities in India agree would be possible supposing the railway ever to be run through Persia into India, is a line along the coast. There must be the possibility or using our naval superiority for the purpose of defending that line of railway. With regard to Lord Lamington's suggestion that the Indian defence forces would have to be increased if the line were constructed, Lord Crewe said it was difficult to imagine a Government here agreeing to the construction of a line which would involve a large increase in the army in India, and it had, of course, been borne in mind in considering the question of a line that the only ultimate alignment for access to India would be one which would not involve a substantial increase in the Indian army.

CANCER OF THE THROAT.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN TREATMENT.

The remarkable method of throat examination practised by Professor Gustav Killian, of Berlin, was demonstrated by him during mail week at an important meeting of the Laryngeal Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, says "The Times," In addition an extremely interesting case of destruction of a cancern of the throat by the high-frequency electric current—so-called diathermy—was shown.

There was a representative attention of throat specialists from all parts of he British Isles and from Canada and South Africa, those present including the president of the section, Dr. Paterson, the president-elect, Dr. W. Hill, Sir Fellix Semon, Sir St. Clair Thompson, Dr. Dundas Grant, Mr Charles Symonds, and Mr. Tilly.

The meeting is likely to rank as one of the most interesting in the history of the section. Dr. Gustav Killian enjoys a very great reputation and his method has been widely adopted in this country since its discovery. In the interval Dr. Killian has perfected it in various details, and he explained the improvements in technique effected by him and also showed the method in operation.

The method is known as "suspension laryngoscopy." It allows of an extraordinarily clear view of the throat and larynx ("voice box"), and thus renders operations on the structure through the mouth—including the removal of growths much easier of performance.

Many striking cases illustrating the eradication of growths and malignant tumours of the throat and nose were shown by members of the section, and during the discussion mention was made of the gratifying palliative results of the radium treatment of these cancerous growths in nose, throat, and gullet which were too advanced for radical surgical removal.

The diatnermy treatment also excited much interest. The patient shown had been present at the Royal Society of Medicine three weeks ago and was then seen to be suffering from a large inoperable cancer of the tonsils and palate. Twelve days ago this tumour was subjected to special high-frequency current, the effect of which is to produce a coagulation of the tissues through which it is passed. Almost all traces of the disease had disappeared from his throat and his discomfort had altogether vanished. Great stress, however, was laid on the fact that such measures as the use of radium and diathermy are usually only of a palliative character and should not be resorted to unless and until operative treatment is impossible. This afternoon Professor Killian will deliver the Semon lecture at the University of London, at 5 p. m., Sir Felix Semon presiding.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers have beaten the Royal Garrison Artillery in the opening football match in the senior Rangoon League by four to two.

THE TRUE TYRANNY.

MAN'S REBELLION AGAINST SPORTING WOMAN.

When the average man thinks of a woman in connexion with sport he conjures to his mind a picture of a large, red-faced being in severely practical garments, one in whom he can see no trace of feminity, whom he would not care, nor has he the desire, to patronize, and to whom to talk "prettily" would be as unnatural as it would be unexpected, writes a correspondent in "The Times." In fact, his mental picture is one, not of a woman, but a rival, worse of a rival with an unfair advantage, and consequently one to be disliked. Worse yet, one whom he may not even dislike, for then he must remember that she is a woman, and, as such, one to whom he owes many duties, among them open agreeability.

So long as woman came into sport merely to learn from man, so long as she maintained the of-course-you-are-a-man-and-I-am-only-a-weak-woman spirit, he could put up with her as an amusing incident in his less serious games. But when she began to take things seriously she ceased to be amusing. One cannot be amused by a companion who is beginning to discover one's weak spots. When she progressed still further and added to her achievements, and by patient study or natural aptitude began to equal man in skill. she became a nuisance

THE CROWNING INDIGNITY.

And then she went further. The crowning indignity came when she beat man at his own games. And that was the beginning of a war. She ceased to become a nuisance, she became a danger—one to be fought at all costs. Man quickly dropped his attitude of superior tolerance, even his well-controlled annoyance, and came forward eagerly to meet her on the basis of equality that she herself had laid down—to beat her for the honour of his sex. This, at least, is the idea we all accept, but it is not a right one.

In the keen, even bitter, rivalry that exists between the sexes in the field the struggle is not for superiority of skill alone; man's defence to her sex by using nature's gift to woman—the power to charm—that woman, wilfully or ignorantly, is opposing him. Man is striving to avenge a slight. He does not mind being beaten by a woman so long as she is pretty and charming. It is because woman has ceased to pay her just and traditional debt, to acknowledge man's to woman—the power to charm—that he is resentful. To him it seems an injustice that she should still demand the consideration he is bound and willing to offer her and give nothing in return. There never was a man yet who was not proud to be beaten by a pretty woman. "Why should I give all and receive nothing?" he argues. "Why must I defer to this creature who wilfully denies me in return her gift to charm? She has ceased to come to me in the trimness of her natural charm, and yet I may not for my manhood's sake forego any of my duty to her." It is, after all, merely a question of common justice.

IN MID-VICTORIAN DAYS.

In older days, when woman competed with her brother in his games, she came in dainty attire, with all the attractiveness of her feminine nature; and he never grudged her her "gold" when they shot in rivalry with bow and arrow on mid-Victorian lawns. Or when they competed in croquet, it was he who rejoiced the more at the defeat of his sex. For all their affectation of simplicity our mothers and grandmothers fought the battle of their sex more skilfully than do their daughters of to-day. They knew the power Nature had given them; they knew the deadliness of the weapon of charm they held in keeping; and they were wise enough to prefer to suffer the discomforts of clothing and manner which preserved to them that weapon, rather than sacrifice if for the transient triumph of a boasted superiority.

Diana of the sixties rode in a long habit, and laughed with her brothers at the "horsey" woman of the period. Diana of to-day rides astride and laughs alone at the wise young woman who refuses to be emancipated. And her brothers, being polite still, may tell her how much they admire her common sense; but they would rather jog home in the dusk along the by-roads with Diana of the habit than take a sporting bet to race cross country with Diana of the breeches. And we may translate this to the links or the tennis lawn, the stubble field or the Alps. If woman would, she might still reign supreme in all phases of life, just as she did years ago.

It is not a case of a rising of woman against the tyranny of man, but of a rising of man against the tyranny of woman. Through all the ages man has willingly bowed himself down a happy slave of his women folk. But they are losing their queenly ways, neglecting their robes of state, forgetting their regal manner, and man is beginning to resent the fee and homage he still must pay. It is he who seeks emancipation and equality with woman. And this she cannot be brought to see; perhaps she never will until it is too late.

A LESSON FROM FRANCE.

The prospect is gloomy, but there is one ray of hope. Woman in her blindness has been neglecting her chief counsellor, Rue de la Paix. Rue de la Paix may yet save the situation; it has done sow with those women who come most directly under its influence.

There is no such war in France; there is no Frenchman who resents defeat at the hands of his women; for they, farseeing and wise, most cunning of all their sex, have retained their royal customs. They know the power of robes and habiliment, of feminine inconsistency and charming tyranny; and your French woman on the links is your French woman of the promenade, well-dressed. Does your French woman climb a mountain, she arrives at the summit in all her daintiness. Does she play lawn tennis? The movements of the game but accentuate the fascination of the charm of her simple but feminine costume. In any other branch of sport it is the same, and because of this she conquers. Her men are willing subjects, proud to be defeated by her, anxious to serve her. Will not our women at home learn again from her, as they have learnt in the past. For us men it is the only chance. We do not want equality of the sexes, we wish there to be still the weaker but ruling sex. Paris may yet save us. "Great is Paris," we unwilling rebels murmur, "fate send it prevail."

THE DEATH-FLY.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON SLEEPING SICKNESS.

A White Paper was issued on May 20 containing the report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Sleeping Sickness.

The questions which the Committee have been investigating have been the part played by wild animals and tsetse-fly in Africa in the spread of the disease; whether it is advisable to attempt the extermination of wild animals, either generally or in a special area; and whether any other measures should be taken in order to check the disease, says "The Times."

There are two distinct and separate forms of the disease which is known as sleeping sickness. There is the Uganda form, which appears to be a new disease, and was first recognized in 1910. It is violently epidemic, and is estimated to have caused 200,000 deaths between 1898 and 1906. On the other hand, there is the sleeping sickness of Nyasaland and Rhodesia. This has only been recognized as a distinct form of the disease since 1908. It is almost certainly not epidemic in its nature. The total number of cases which a vigorous search has been able to discover is 153 in Nyasaland and 107 in Rhodesia from 1908 to 1914. It is said that the natives recognize this as an old disease.

A DEADLYSICKNESS.

Though much less widespread, however, than the Uganda disease, the sleeping sickness of Nyasaland and Rhodesia, when it does occur, is far more deadly. Death usually results in from three to six months after the appearance of the symptoms. Hitherto no form of treatment has been successful, and the disease may be regarded as almost invariably fatal. The Uganda form, on the other hand, is much more prolonged in its development. "Even untreated cases usually last from 18 months to two years. . . . If treated at an early stage life is often prolonged for years, and there are many cases of apparent recovery."

The tsetse-fly is in each case proved to be the carrier of the disease. But it has also been proved that Uganda sleeping-sickness is caused by a different species of the tsetse-fly to that which carries the Rhodesian or Nyasaland form of the disease. The "Glossina Palpalis, which carries the Uganda disease, never goes far from water, and is altogether unknown in those parts of Nyasaland and Rhodesia where the other form of the disease occurs. It was this absence of the "Glossina Palpalis" which led science to look for another carrier of the disease when sleeping-sickness first attacked white men in Nyasaland and Rhodesia in 1908 and 1909. It is now proved almost beyond doubt that the carrier in this case is "Glossina Morsitans." "Its distribution is capricious and it seems to be independent of water. Its migrations are not understood, and its length of flight in search of food is unknown."

WILD ANIMALS AS FOUNTS OF INFECTION.

As to the part played by wild animals in the distribution of sleeping-sickness, there appears to be little doubt that in the case of the Uganda form "the part played by wild animals . . . is of minor importance, as compared with that played by man himself," as a reservoir from which the fly derives the infection. In the case of the Rhodesian or Nyasaland form there is much disagreement between the authorities, an the Committee comes to the conclusion that "the evidence is conflicting as to whether the wild animals which are a reservior of the disease affecting domestic stock are a danger to man."

The Committee, in its general conclusions, emphasizes the fact that knowledge of the disease in both forms is "still in the making, and hasty and imperfectly considered action of a drastic character, such as the attempt to effect a general destruction of wild animals, is not justified by the evidence.

At the same time it considers that "the proposed experiment of removal of wild animals from a selected area may produce valuable results." It recommends that "if a suitable locality can be found where an experiment can be carried out at a reasonable cost it should be undertaken." It is also disposed to attach great importance to the fact that if ground is cleared it ceases to be the habitual resort of the tsetse-fly, and that only persons or animals who leave the cleared area are likely to be bitten. "With regard to "Glossina Palpalis," the evidence taken indicates that without undue expense, and without very serious difficulty, clearing operations at many places might be carried out in such a way as very largely to remove the existing dangers of infection. In the case of "Glossina Morsitans" the porblem is more difficult. The wide range of this fly and the character of the country in which it is found make clearing operations much more costly and difficult."

THE ELEMENT OF CHANCE.

On the whole the Committee appears to have been brought to the general conclusion that the present state of our knowledge on the whole subject does not justify any very drastic measures in the hope of stamping out the disease. It quotes with approval the remark of more than one of the witnesses who gave evidence before it, that "in this form of research there is alarge element of chance; that accidents may at any time lay bare a secret which may lead to the solution of the problem; and that the multiplication of workers is the multiplication of those changes."

It is understood that necessary notifications in connection with the Punjab Courts Act which some time ago received the assent of the Governor-General are being drafted and that the new scheme of District and Sessions Judges will be introduced at an early date.

Drill for Indian Girls is not liked in Bengal. It is repugnant to Hindu tastes, and pain was expressed at a recent exhibition to find it introduced among the girls of a school which is mainly resorted to by Hindus of orthodox families. The very idea of drill is considered to be revolting and many guardians openly expressed their hearty disapproval of it. It is expected that this item will be eliminated from the curriculum immediately.

SHELL FISH IN BOMBAY.

SERIOUS MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

POLLUTED OYSTER BEDS.

An exhaustive report on the shell-fish trade of Bombay has been prepared by Dr. Goldsmith, Acting Health Officer of Bombay, and in forwarding it to the Corporation, the Commissioner writes:—

The danger that it (the report) proves to exist of the transmission of bacterial disease by the consumption by the public of raw or inadequately cooked oysters is so serious that I have thought it best to give publicity to the facts, even before enquiring as to the possibility of remedial measures. It appears doubtful whether anything short of the absolute stoppage of the use of the Mahim river for fattening beds will meet the situation and to do this it will be necessary either to stop the trade in oysters almost entirely or to provide another site for the beds. Enquiries are being made on these points and a further report will be submitted when those enquiries are complete.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

After going very fully into the facts, Dr. Goldsmith summarises his conclusions and recommendations, as follows:—

Practically all the oysters consumed in Bombay and also those despatched up-country from Bombay are taken from layings in Bandra Creek, on which point the wholesale trade concentrates.

Of the nine layings there, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 are situated in a small backwater into which very considerable quantities of concentrated sewage discharge.

Beds Nos. 5 and 6 are so situated as to be possibly and probably contaminated by sewage discharged from the Bombay slaughter house and Bandra respectively.

Apart from these practically adjacent sources of pollution, all the beds are situated in a shallow creek into which, in addition, as has already been detailed, much foul drainage and sewage flows.

I am not aware of the length of time these beds have been located in their present position or of the circumstances attending the choice of location; but whether by accident or design, or as the result of practical experience, the fact remains that the beds are so situated as to be as near as possible to points where sewage is discharged.

A MENACE TO HEALTH.

I am strongly of opinion that, in view of our present knowledge of the risks of conveyance of disease through Shell Fish which have been exposed to possible sewage contamination, the continuance of this trade, under conditions at present existing, constitutes a serious menace to the health of the City. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to add that the risk is by no means confined to those who consume these Shell Fish, because in a city like Bombay, where water carriage system of disposal of night-soil is still in its infancy, the existence of a single case of Enteric is a potential source of many more cases.

To trace the source of infection in cases of Enteric Fever requires the services of highly trained observers and an intelligent and willing co-operation on the part of relatives and friends and of the patients themselves.

Such accurate investigation is now a feature of Public Health Administration in Europe, but even yet difficulties are occasionally met with.

In Bombay an effort is being made to trace such infections, but in the presence of multifarious duties, foreign to the Health Department of European Cities, and owing to the secretive habits of the people frequently resulting in death being the first intimation of the existence of Enteric, it has hitherto been found exceedingly difficult to obtain reliable information.

There is some evidence, however, to show that the consumption of oysters from these layings was the probable cause in certain instances of Enteric Fever.

ENTERIC TRACED TO SHELL FISH.

The Royal Commission makes the following significant remarks:—

"It will be seen from the evidence of Dr. Bulstrode and others, that in the great majority of the cases in which outbreaks of disease have been clearly traced to Shell Fish, the fore-shores, layings or ponds from which the Shell Fish have been procured have been so situated that the opportunities of pollution by sewage have been obvious and indisputable. That is to say, the layings or ponds in question were such as would have been condemned on a careful examination by a trained person without the aid of a bacteriological examination of the water or the Shell Fsh. Having regard to the number of such fore-shores, layings and ponds obviously liable to pollution in England and Wales and Ireland, we think that in the light of experience we are justified in concluding that if those were closed, or else freed from chance of pollution, the greater number of cases of disease due to the consumption of contaminated Shell Fish would be eliminated.

"It is a serious matter to close an oyster laying, and it might involve those engaged in the industry in considerable loss. The step, therefore, ought not to be taken merely for reasons which are at present more or less theoretical; there ought to be adequate evidence that the laying is really a source of danger to health.

"In our opinion the first step should be to deal with those fore-shores, pits etc., of which the pollution is obvious and indisputable."

In my opinion, the oyster beds at Bandra Creek are subject to pollution, both obvious and indisputable, and therefore must be dealt with in one way or another.

The question then arises as to how to deal with them.

The remedies considered by the Commission included—(1)—The seizure and destruction of unwholesome Shell Fish exposed for sale.

For reasons already given, it is obvious that this method of dealing with the situation is impracticable and may therefore be dismissed.

The alternatives left then resolve themselves into—I. Removal of the sources of pollution, or the purification of the sewage before its discharge into the tidal waters; or II. The closure of all layings which on topographical or other grounds are found to be dangerous.

In regard to the purification of sewage prior to discharge into the tidal water, the Commission remark—"effluents from sewage farms as well as effluents from artificial purification processes usually contain large numbers of micro-organisms, many of which appear to be of intestinal derivation and such effluents must be regarded as potentially dangerous inasmuch as they may still contain disease organisms. The treatment of sewage according to methods at present in vogue cannot be relied upon to so alter its character as to allow of its discharge in the immediate neighbourhood of Shell Fish layings without incurring appreciable risk of disease being communicated by the consumption of Shell Fish taken from such layings. In such cases either the sewage outfall must be removed or the layings closed."

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

A part from this very definite expression of opinion of the inutility of purifying sewage before allowing its discharge in the immediate neighbourhood of oyster layings, the circumstances associated with the existing pollution of this Creek would in themselves be sufficient to exclude this method of meeting the situation as being impracticable.

This brings us therefore to the two alternatives—

(1) Entire removal of the sources of pollution; and.

(2) Closure of the layings.

The former method would appear to be the natural and rational method of procedure, but unfortunately for its realisation there is no drainage system whatever in this portion of the Island, so that it is impossible to connect up these various sources of pollution with the sewers. Further, even if the Bombay side were sewered, there remains the extensive pollution from the Bandra side of the Creek (from Bandra and from the Bombay City Slaugther House and dwellings attached).

As far as the sources of pollution on the Bombay side of the Creek are concerned, their removal would present no difficulty whatever were a drainage system in existence.

It is, of course, possible, even in the absence of such a drainage system, to lessen the extent of pollution and steps are being taken to do so.

I am of opinion, however, that, even after the removal of the more avoidable sources of pollution, the risks of contamination are so considerable as to render it desirable to adopt the second alternative as the proper solution of this problem, at any rate until such time as this portion of the Island is completely sewered and Bandra also (or other arrangement made by the Bandra Municipality for the disposal of their sewage).

CLOSING OF OYSTER LAYINGS ADVOCATED.

Consequently, as it is presumed that the fore-shore, etc., is in their charge, I recommend that the attention of the Collectors concerned be drawn to the conditions associated with the oyster trade in this Creek, and that they be requested to consider the advisability of prohibiting the laying down or taking of Shell Fish for human consumption from any position in this Creek until such time as all possible sources of dangerous pollution have been removed.

The question of compensation, etc., if any, is one that lies with the Collector.

A further point which it is desirable to mention is that, in the event of these layings being closed, no new layings elsewhere should be permitted to be opened, until they have been passed as reasonably free from any obvious source of pollution by the Executive Health Officer of the City,—If the new layings are on Bombay Island,—and by a Government Sanitary Officer, if elsewhere.

Finally, I desire to record my opinion that the existing conditions constitute a grave menace and that it is imperative that very early, attention be invited to this matter."

DACOITY IN EAST BENGAL.

A MOHAMEDAN'S HOUSE LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

A daring dacoity is reported to have been committed recently in the house of a Mahomedan, named Jemir Mollah, at Dhoir village in the jurisdiction of the Nawabgunge police station of the Dacca District.

A gang of some two dozen men, armed with guns, swords and axes, was breaking open the main door with a battering ram when the owner and the other inmates of the house escaped by a back door. The dacoits ransacked the house with the aid of lighted torches and broke open two safes containing Rs. 2,000 in cash and jewellery. They looted the contents and shot a servant who attempted to offer resistance, seriously wounding him. The ruffians then fired some shots to scare away the neighbours who were collecting on the spot. The dacoits left the house with the booty without being detected. No arrest has yet been made.

ALLEGED PREACHING OF SEDITION.

MULLA'S STRANGE DOCTRINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The case against Kajimuddi Mulla is proceeding before the Magistrate of Sylhet.

The accused was arrested on a charge of delivering seditious speeches at Laksam.

The evidence went to show that the Mulla always preached the following four doctrines:—(1 Convert all Hindus to Islam; (2) Do not pay any tax to the Government, (3) Don't "salam" any "Feringi" and (4) Fight against the Government.

The Assistant Surgeon of Sylhet has declared after a medical examination that the Molla is not insane.

The case is adjourned till the 25th June.

HAJ PILGRIMAGE.

HEAVY MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA.

ONE THOUSAND DEATHS IN A DAY.

The Report of Dr. Abdur Rahaman, on the Haj for the year 1912-13 is summarised in the current issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette." Mecca, the report states, was infected with cholera from the outset and though it is impossible to estimate the total mortality, even approximately, from 800 to 1,000 are known to have died on one day alone, and this death rate continued for a week.

The report says:—

"The first steamer with a full complement of Indian pilgrims arrived on the 4th August, 1912. The total number of Indian and Afghan pilgrims was 13,401, and the total of pilgrims from over-seas 83,295.

"Cholera broke out with virulence in the quarantine camp at Camaran during the months of August and September, and its outbreak caused not only considerable delay and extra hardship to the pilgrims, but also a great and unexpected increase in their expenses. Four ships, of which three were British, alone paid over Rs. 75,000 in quarantine dues, or Rs. 24 per pilgrim. This constitutes a heavy tax on the pilgrims, and it is hoped that the International Board of Health will be able to make some reduction in the quarantine dues after the first five days. On the other hand the Vice-Consul is glad to be able to report that the supplementary five days' quarantine at Abu Saad has been replaced by a medical visit and disinfection.

"Mecca was infected with cholera from the outset, the disease probably coming in from the north. A very large number of pilgrims succumbed to it. It was impossible to estimate the total mortality even approximately, but from 800 to 1,000 are known to have died on one day alone, and this death-rate continued for a week.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

"As the pilgrims stay only one day at Arafat, there is never a possibility of knowing definitely the mortality among the pilgrims there. It was at Mina, however, where all the pilgrims have to stay for three days in a limited area of a narrow valley that the heaviness of the mortality was plainly visible.

Dr. Abdur Rahman believes that many of the thousands of deaths that occur in Mecca every year could be prevented with more care and forethought. The most fatal diseases, cholera and bowel complaints, are water-born diseases. It is pointed out that the water-supply of Mecca is plentiful, but quite unprotected. The water is brought from Ain Zubaida in an open canal which is liable to contamination everywhere from Arafat to Mecca, and the system of distribution in Mecca itself is very defective and insanitary. There is a committee whose duty it is to look after this famous water-supply; but unfortunately none of the members have any special knowledge of water-works. The Vice-Consul suggests that steps may be taken to effect the purification and distribution of the water on modern sanitary principles. He believes that there will be no lack of funds, if only well-to-do Mahomedans will contribute towards this charitable work. With pure water and the sanitary improvement of houses and streets, most of the diseases prevalent in Mecca could be stamped out.

WORST FLOOD ON RECORD.

"A flood of a violence beyond any in the memomy of man overtook the pilgrims at Hamara, a place between Mecca and Medina, at midnight between the 6th and 7th January, 1913. The pilgrims were then camped in a low narrow valley, and the loss of life was very great. The exact truth can never be known, but about 800 Indian pilgrims are said to have perished. Several families were washed away of which no member survived, and the tales of the few survivors were most pathetic and heart-rending.

"If therefore Indian Muslims decide to come to Arabia, they must do so without any idea save that of the resolute performance of a religious duty, in pursuance of which they must be ready to face certain hardship and not unlikely death.

SCARCITY OF STEAMERS.

"But even if the pilgrim returns safely to Jeddah, his hardship, under the present conditions, may not be over. In the year under report passengers with return tickets found steamers waiting for them, and Egyptian, Javanese and Russian pilgrims were not long in Jeddah. But for the vast number of Indian pilgrims there were only five steamers waiting and as usual a combine was formed against the pilgrims. The price of a deck ticket was fixed at Rs. 50, but as the number of pilgrims was so much in excess of the accommodation available, the agents sold the tickets to brokers in preference to the pilgrims themselves. The result was that the pilgrims had to pay *double the real price* of the tickets, and in some cases pilgrims were tempted to sell their own tickets at a profit to other pilgrims. The scarcity of steamers was keenly felt by the Indian and Afghan pilgrims, who had to wait a month or more in Jeddah.

"The number of destitute Indians repatriated free of charge was 1,227, of whom 400 were carried free of charge by the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Company, and 100 by the Khedivial Steamship Company. The Government of India supplied 500 more with free tickets, and the remainder were paid for out of the Hedjaz Sanitary Commission's funds, the Charity Fund and by local subscriptions.

COMPULSORY RETURN TICKETS.

"Dr. Abdur Rahman points out that there are no funds which will suffice to provide passage annually to such a large number of pauper pilgrims, especially as that number is increasing every year, and he is convinced that a system of compulsory return tickets is the only possible solution of this difficulty. As the views of one who is a Mahomedan himself cannot fail to deserve attention, it will be well, at the risk of some repetition, to give the actual words with which Dr. Abdur Rahman refutes the two main objections urged against the scheme—

'They object to the monopoly from Bombay, but Indian pilgrims every year have to face the formidable combination of all the shipping companies who deal in pilgrim traffic here in Jeddah, which is for obvious reasons worse than a monopoly in Bombay. Besides this the agents of the companies sell the tickets to self-made brokers, who are pilgrim guides, wholesale on prices agreed on by the combine companies, which is never less than Rs. 50 per ticket of the lowest class and these brokers this year, as there was a scarcity of steamers, sold these tickets for nearly double the price to the pilgrims. There was no chance for the pilgrims to get tickets from the companies direct. There is no law against the brokers and if there were any, even then the Turkish Government is too weak to enforce it in this country. So much for the monopoly.

'Then there was another objection, namely, that the return-half of the pilgrims tickets may be lost or stolen. For this we have the experience of other pilgrims like Javanese, Egyptians and Russians. Last year three tickets were lost among the 20,000 of Javanese pilgrims and one per thousand among the Egyptians and three per thousand among the Russian pilgrims. Those lost were replaced with little difficulty and free of cost. There is no chance of return-halves being lost or stolen if the number of the ticket is marked on the passport, which should be delivered to each pilgrim.'

THREE MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

TERM OF OFFICE OF COUNCILLORS EXTENDED.

It is notified in Thurcday's "Bombay Government Gazette" that whereas the term of office of the present councillors of the Municipal Board of the Sangamner Municipality expires on the 30th September 1914, and whereas it is desirable, in view of the said Municipal Board having undertaken to revise its election rules, that the new election should be held according to the revised rules framed on the model issued under Government Resolution No. 1460 of 24th February 1914, the Commissioner, Central Division, directs that the term of office of the said councillors be extended to 31st March 1915.

Similarly the term of office of the present councillors of the Bhingar Municipality expires on the 30th September 1914, and whereas the question of the absorption of the said Municipality by the Ahmednagar Cantonment is pending Government orders, the Commissioner, Central Division, directs that the term of office of the said councillors be extended to 31st March 1915.

The term of office of the present councillors of the Byadgi Municipality in the Dharwar District also expires on the 30th September 1914, and whereas for various reasons, it is held convenient that a new Board should enter on their term of office at the beginning of the financial year, the Commissioner, Southern Division, directs that the term of office of the said councillors be extended up to the 31st March 1915.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 13th June 1914:—Bombay City 45, Surat District 3, Thana District 2, Poona 1 (imported), Kolaba District 6, Belgaum District 5, Dharwar District 6, Karachi Town and Port 6, Cutch State 10, Kathiawar Agency 8, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 8, Total, 100.

SURGERY OF THE THROAT.

PROFESSOR KILLIAN'S METHODS OF EXAMINATION.

Professor Gustav Killian, delivered the Semon Lecture of the University of London on May 28 at the Royal Society of Medicine.

Professor Killian said that in 1905 Kirstein, of Berlin, saw the interior of a larynx without a mirror for the first time. On that day their speciality broke altogether new ground. In a very short time Kirstein developed direct laryngoscopy, which opened up an immense field of scientific and practical activity. His (the lecturer's) new method showed the larynx in general very much as they were accustomed to see it by the direct method, but an essential difference was that a complete view was obtained over the whole larynx, pharynx, and mouth cavity. The whole topography of the pharynx and larynx could be taken in simultaneously at a glance, and even a layman could make it out. There was no difficulty in the access of instruments to particular parts. The new method lent itself excellently to demonstration before a large circle of students. From the point of view of diagnosis it was of value, especially in childhood. In the case of adults needing operation on the larynx suspension laryngoscopy laid bare to the operator the whole laryngeal region and enabled him to work with both hands.

At the close of the lecture Professor Killian was presented by Sir Felix Semon with a medal commemorative of the delivery of the lecture.

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Strong Compressed Fibre, Covered with Stout Green Canvas—Hard Wood Bands with Brass Protectors—

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Stout Canvas Soiled Linen Bags with Strong Brass Handle and Lock

Rs. 8/8.

DUNNETT & Co.,

BOMBAY.

LAND REVENUE CODE.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AMENDING BILL.

The following report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, is published:—

The Honourable Mr. Parekh suggested that provision should be made in clause 2 for a landlord to enter into possession at once on a tenant repudiating his title. It was decided, however, in view of section 116 of the Indian Evidence Act and section 111 (*g*) (2) of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, that it was unnecessary to make provision for this contingency. Clause 2 was then approved as it stood in the Bill.

In regard to clause 3 the Hon. the Chief of Kurundwad and the Honourable Mr. Belvi urged that the provision regarding proportional suspensions and remissions by the superior holder would be a hardship to him, because, while Government might suspend only Rs. 10 say, out of the amount due by the superior holder the superior holder might be compelled to suspend Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, say, out of the amount due to him. After discussion it was held that this contention was reasonable; and it was decided that the superior holder should in no case be compelled to suspend or remit more than double the amount of the suspension or remission granted to him by Government.

The Honourable the Chief of Kurundwad further contended that where the superior holder paid no land revenue to Government, and therefore could receive no suspension from Government, it should not be obligatory on him to grant suspensions or remissions. This view, however, was not accepted by the Committee, as those of the superior holders who pay to Government less than full assessment or no assessment at all are in a favourable position; and it was not considered reasonable that a further concession should be given to them. It was decided therefore that they might be called upon to suspend or remit the amount which in the opinion of the Collector would have been suspended or remitted if full assessment had been leviable from them.

Sub-clauses (1) and (4) of clause 3 of the original Bill were accordingly redrafted as sub-clauses (1) and (2) of clause 3 of the amended Bill, so as to carry out these decisions.

The proviso to sub-clause (2) of clause 3 of the original Bill was placed after sub-clause (5) of the amended Bill; and it was decided to add an explanation to the clause, making it clear that the Bill applies to unsurveyed as well as to surveyed villages. The other amendments in the clause are drafting amendments.

The question was raised whether it was necessary to amend section 86 of the Code so as to bring out the fact that suspended revenue is "payable" in the year to which the payment of it has been postponed under the provisions of this Bill. It was decided, however, that the Bill as drafted is sufficiently clear on this point.

MR. BELVI'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi signed the report subject to the following minute of dissent:—

I am sorry I cannot persuade myself to accept the main principle underlying clause 3 of the Bill even as amended by my colleagues on the Select Committee. It is true that the clause under consideration may, in its amended form, weigh a little less heavily on the superior holder than it was likely to do had it been passed into law in its original phraseology. But the crucial question is whether it is right for the legislature to interfere with the contractual relations subsisting between the superior holder and the inferior holder and to undermine the prestige of the former in the estimation of the latter. Under the proposed legislation the superior holder will have to forego a portion of the rent due to him. But he will not have even the ordinary satisfaction of seeing that the inferior holder feels grateful to him for the suspension of the remission as the Collector's initiative will rob the superior holder's action in the matter of all its grace in the mofussil.

No facts and figures were laid before the Select Committee to warrant such interference with the rights of private property. It seems to be assumed gratuitously that in a bad year the average superior holder has enough, if not too much, and the average inferior holder has too little to live on But my long experience of rural life in the Bombay Carnatic militates against such an assumption. There are thousands of men and women in the mofussil who have literally no other source of livelihood than the rent of their small fields. It is in my opinion not only wrong but misleading to compare the position of Government with that of an ordinary superior holder. The British Government is the biggest landlord in this country and just as the sun never sets on the British Empire, the rains never fail simultaneously in the whole of British India. Government has its multifarious other sources of revenue than its income from land in this country. Government can, therefore, afford not only to be just but generous to its tenants in bad years.

The principle to which I object seems to have been borrowed from the Tenancy Acts in force in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. But in my opinion the systems of land tenures obtaining in those provinces are radically different from the ryotwari tenure which has been in existence in Western India from ancient times. There is no analogy at all which can serve as a useful guide to us in the matter of the proposed legislation.

It will be perfectly reasonable to empower Revenue Courts in this Presidency to refuse assistance to superior holders in the recovery of rents from inferior holders in bad years. Superior holders may, if so advised, sue inferior holders for balance of rent in Civil Courts which are empowered under the existing law to decree the payment of the balance of rent in small instalments—a course which will prove far more beneficial than "suspension" under the Collector's order. It is certainly inexpedient to compel the superior holder to be generous against his will and to order him to forego a portion of his normal income without regard to his means. All that can reasonably and justifiably be demanded of the superior holder by Government will be that he must suspend or remit in favour of his inferior holder whatever is suspended or remitted in his own case by Government in its mercy in bad years. To do more than this should be left strictly to the good sense of the superior holder.

The remedy proposed in clause 3 of the Bill may prove worse than the disease. It may lead to an enhancement of rents on lands in Western India. Superior holders will devise means to safeguard their interests from possible orders for suspension or remission by exacting rents in advance—and there is absolutely nothing in law to prevent their doing so—or by adding to the normal rent the sum of assessment to the disadvantage of the needy cultivator. The principle embodied in clause 3 of the Bill is likely to be misunderstood and resented, not only by the large number of superior holders who reside in unalienated villages in the Presidency but by the influential class of holders of alienated (Inam) villages who will regard it as an unwarranted infringement of their ancient and prescriptive rights.

A COOLY'S ADVENTURES.

MADE PRISONER BY LABOUR RECRUITERS.

At the Court of Mr. K. N. Mitra at Howrah on Thursday an extraordinary story was related by Court Inspector R. K. Bannerjee in his statement for the prosecution of five Beharis, who are charged with wrongfully confining a man named Ganga Kurmi and keeping a coolie depot without a license at Golabarie Road, Howrah. The Inspector told how a coolie named Ganga Kurmi arroived at Howrah station on May 29th, from an up-country district for the purpose of seeking employment in Calcutta. As soon as he alighted on the platform he was accosted by an old man who promised to find him employment. He then took the cooly to a place in Gulmaree Road, where he made him over to four other persons who were there. There the cooly remained during the whole day and night, and was not allowed out on the following morning when the accused persons informed him that he would be sent to Assam. On his refusal to go he is alleged to have been assaulted by all the accused who pushed him into a room where the man found two other coolies confined apparently for the same reason. The three coolies were kept in the room until 8 p.m., on the 31st, when Inspectors Ferdinands and Ottman, on receipt of private information, proceeded to the place and liberated the coolies, two of whom were so terrified that they darted out of the house and disappeared. Eleven persons, all of whom are said to be Beharis, were then arrested. The premises were searched when some account-books, chalans and registers were discovered.

The accused have been remanded.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, the 16th June, should be regarded as a half weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

It has also been decided that Tuesday, the 16th June, should be considered as a half weather working day in the stream.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CONTRACT MARGIN MONEY.

THE RIGHT TO DEDUCT BROKERAGE. COMMISSION.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

JAVERCHAND DALECHAND *v.* DOLATRAM KUNDANMAL.

This was the hearing of rule for review of judgment.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the rule, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendant's in support of the rule.

The suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 7,000 as damages for having closed certain contracts, entered into by the defendants on behalf of the plaintiff before the margin money deposited by the plaintiff with the defendants was exhausted. The suit was heard and decided by his Lordship on the 31st March, and there was a decree for the plaintiff. The whole point in the suit turned on the fact whether the margin money was exhausted or not. His Lordship held that the defendants were not entitled to deduct from the margin money amounts due to them as commission on brokerage; but they were to deduct only the actual amount of losses on the various contracts. Taking an account on that basis, his Lordship held that the margin money was not exhausted, and the defendants were not entitled to close the contracts The defendants sought a review of this judgment, on the ground that it was the custom in the market Pucca Aadtias to deduct commission and brokerage from the margin money; and that, the point that such amounts could not be deducted from the margin money, was suddenly sprung upon the defendants at a late stage of the hearing, with the result that they were unable to adduce any evidence of the said custom. They also urged that the matter was of considerable importance to the mercantile community.

His Lordship discharged the rule for review with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff Surajmal & Co. Attorneys for the defendants Daftary, Ferreria & Divan.

OBSTRUCTING A ROAD.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE JAMNA FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD. *v.* THAKAR CHAMPSEY BHIMJI & Co.

This was a rule calling upon the defendants to shew cause why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from keeping any debris on the two roads leading from the plaintiffs premises so as to make the said roads of a greater theight than before. The Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared to shew cause for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are the lessees for a term of 99 years of a piece of land at Matharpakady, Mount Road, belonging to the defendants and have erected on the said leasehold land a flour mill By the lease the lessors covenant to keep and maintain two pucca roads of 40 feet, one leading from Mount Road to the plaintiffs' premises, and the other leading from Rose Cottage Lane to the said premises, and they further covenant that the plaintiff Co. should have a complete right of access at all times on the said roads for themselves, or their agents, or their carts and vehicles, the defendants recently commenced to rebuild the road from Rose Cottage Lane to plaintiffs' premises, and the latter say that in so doing they have unduly increased the level of the road and closed it up with earth and rubbish, making it impossible for their carts to pass out. This they allege has been causing them great unconvenience. Hence the suit and the present rule.

The Advocate-General submitted that there could be no doubt on the affidavits that the plaintiffs' case was true. There was the difficulty of granting a mandatory injunction on an interlocutary application, but he submitted the court could do it. The terms of 0.39 r. 1 & 2 were exhaustive and the court could also proceed under s. 151 of the Civil Pro Code. The matter was not so serious as the removal of the wall of a house. Moreover English Courts had granted mandatory injunctions on interlocutary applications.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that the height of the road had been raised with the consent and approval of the plaintiffs. The Court had no power to grant such an injunction on an interlocutary application. His Lordship would be deciding the suit now if he granted the injunction. The English Courts had wider powers under the Judicature Act. Under the code the clear object of interlocutary injunction was merely to preserve the status quo.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said that he had not the slightest doubt himself that the Court had power to make such an order as prayed for pending the suit. His Lordship granted an injunction restraining the defendants from obstructing plaintiffs' right of way and access from the road leading to the Rose Cottage Lane. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Wadia Gandhy & Co.

A FAMILY ESTATE.

SUIT WITHDRAWN BY COUNSEL.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MATHUBADAS GORDHANDAS AND OTHERS *v.* RANCHOHOREDAS KALLIANJI AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in this suit are the great-grandsons of Kallianji Hansraj and they seek, in the present suit, a partition of the joint family estate as against their grand-uncles. Kallianji died in 1871, leaving considerable property and five sons, and two grandsons by a predeceased son Devji. The names of the two grandsons were Ratansey and Gordhandas, the uncle and the father respectively of the present plaintiffs. The family continued joint till 1884, when Ratansey, who had incurred considerable debts, sued for a partition of the joint family property. That suit was referred to arbitration and ultimately a consent decree was passed in October, 1885, partitioning the estate and allotting shares to the several co-parceners, the plaintiffs contend that the arbitration and the consent decree in the said suit were fraudulent and merely a sham carried out to defraud the creditors of Ratansey. The accounts of the joint family were manipulated and the estate was grossly undervalued with the object of reducing as far as possible the share of Devji's branch, so that the creditors of Ratansey might get little or nothing out of him. The plaintiffs allege that partition was effected by the decree of 1885 and all the members of the family continued to live as joint and undivided members of a Hindu Family. Thereafter the plaintiff's father, Gordhandas, died. In 1890 the grand-uncles of the plaintiffs, the defendants in the present suit, filed a suit praying for a declaration that the plaintiffs had duly received their share and interest in the family estate and that they had no further interest in the same. The said suit was referred to the Commissioner to ascertain whether the plaintiffs had been so paid, and ultimately a decree was passed in the said suit. The plaintiffs were minors at the time of the said suit, and were represented in that suit by their grandmother, Neubai, as their guardian. The plaintiffs allege that Neubai was incapable of looking after their interests in the suit, and in various proceedings in the said suit she never put in an appearance. The plaintiffs contend that the decree in that suit has not been certified to be for the benefit of the minors, and is fraudulent and is therefore voidable by the plaintiffs. They also allege that the decree was intended by all parties to be merely a sham and was intended to prevent the creditors of their father from attaching his share in the joint family property. After the said decree the plaintiffs continued to live with the family and mess with them as they had been doing previously, and were treated as members of the family till 1910, when the grand-uncles filed a suit against the plaintiffs to eject them from the family house. The plaintiffs say that it was in the course of inspection in the said suit that they came first to know of the fraudulent decrees in the suits of 1884 and 1890. They hold that none of the said decrees is binding on them, and that the family estate has never been really partitioned; and they pray for a partition of the same in the present suit

The defendants, who have put in separate written statements, deny the various allegations of the plaintiffs. They contend that there was a perfectly good partition by the decree in the suit of 1884. They say that the plaintiffs were thereafter kept with the family out of affection and because of their youth. That could not give them any right to the property of the defendants. They say that the decree in suits of 1884 and 1890 are binding, and further contend that some of the contentions now put forward by the plaintiffs were put forward in the suits of 1890 and 1910, and that such of them as were not put forward could and should have been put forward on their behalf in those suits. The defendants, therefore contend that the said contentions are now res judicata, and can not be gone into.

The defendants also plead limitation.

Mr. Taraporwalla and Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate-General, Mr. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for defendants, 1, 2, 9 and 10.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the twelfth defendant.

After the hearing had proceeded and the evidence had been gone into, Mr. Taraporewalla stated that he had considered his position and felt that he ought not to proceed with the suit. The learned counsel for the defendants had agreed not to ask for their costs.

His Lordship dismissed the suit. There was no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Rustomji and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants, Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Soondersdas and Co., Mansukhlal, Hiralal, Mehta and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MIDWIFE CHARGED WITH RASHNESS

SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

KING EMPEROR *v.* BAI ANUP.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Surat.

The appellant who is a mid-wife, was charged under sections 299 and 304 (A), of the I. P. Code, for having caused the death of one Bai Itcha by a rush and negligent act before the sessions Court at Surat.

The accused was tried under the former charge by the said Court and a jury, and the Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict of the jury held the offence not proved and acquitted the accused on that charge.

As to the latter charge, the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the unanimous opinion of the jury, who acted as assessors, convicted the petitioner and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for 15 days.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—On the 12th November, 1913, Bai Itcha, wife of one Bhimbhai, at Timberwa, in the Surat District, had labour pains. Bhimbhai at once called in the village midwife, Bai Benki. She examined Itcha and said that the child was dead and that it was transverse. She expressed her inability to take out the child. It was decided then to send for the accused who lived in Moni at a distance of a mile from Timburwa. She arrived at midnight and examined Itcha. After the examination she said that the child was dead and that it was transverse. She then consented to do her best to take out the child. It was alleged by the prosecution that in pulling out the child from the womb of Bai Itcha, she used so much force that the head of the child being severed remained inside and the trunk came out. The sub-Assistant Surgeon of Sachin was sent for who examined the deceased but he could not find the head in the uterus, as it had gone near the liver. He suggested that it would be necessary to perform an operation to take out the head. But before performing the operation Itcha died.

The defence was that the accused was not at fault. No force was used in pulling the child out. If force had been used the woman would have died at once.

The Sessions Judge observed "I have no hesitation in holding that the accused did use considerable force when practically no force should have been used to effect the delivery. She appears not to have cared for the consequences when it was her duty to proceed with considerable circumspection to avoid endangering the life of Itcha. The object of the prosecution is simply to give a warning to untrained midwives."

Their Lordships acquitted the accused. His Lordship, Justice Shah, in delivering the judgment observed that it was admitted by the prosecution that the present appellant was called by the relations of the deceased as an expert midwife from the adjoining village as the deceased was found to be suffering intense pains and when the local midwife declared that the child in the womb was dead and in a transverse position. The appellant arrived at about midnight and after such treatment as she could meet out to the patient to the best of her abilities she was able to take out the body of the child but in doing so the head of the child was severed which was subsequently taken out. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a trained midwife who were called arrived at about 9 o'clock and they found the patient in a critical condition and advised an operation which was not performed as the condition of the patient was not favourable. The patient after a few hours died. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon a few days thereafter made a report as a consequence of which the present prosecution was launched. On perusing the evidence it appeared that the matter was not free from doubt on two important points. Firstly as to the cause of the death of the unfortunate woman. No post mortem examination was held and therefore it was difficult to say with confidence as to what was the real cause of the death. It might be as the Sub-Assistant Surgeon said that the death was due to blood poisoning due to the rash act of the accused. But in the absence of a post-mortem examination it was difficult to say that with confidence as the Sub-Assistant Surgeon had not sufficient opportunity to observe. As regards the second point his Lordship said that the evidence on record did not establish beyond doubt that the act of the accused was rash and caused the death of the woman. Under the circumstances his Lordship thought the benefit of the doubt should be given to the appellant and that the conviction and sentence be set aside.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Heaton added that the facts of the case showed that the appellant acted with the consent of the relations of the deceased.

The case of the deceased woman was no doubt dangerous but the evidence of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon was quite worthless, as there was no post mortem examination either of the woman or the child. On the evidence as it stood his Lordship would have come to the same conclusion as the assessors did.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai appeared on behalf of the accused-appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORDER OF RELEASE FROM JAIL.

(Before Justices and Beaman Hayward.)

M. M. DUBASH *v.* PEROJEBAI WIDOW.

This was a notice of motion brought by the appellant applying among other things that the appeal herein against the order made by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Daver for committal to jail of the defendant in execution of the decree in the suit of Perojebai vs. M. M. Dubash be admitted.

The course of facts leading upto the above notice of motion was as follows.

In November, 1913, a suit was brought by Perojebai against the defendant M. M. Dubash, for a sum of Rs. 3,000 and interest and costs. In December, 1913, during the pendency of the above suit, the defendant filed his petition in insolvency in the Thana Court, wherein the above claim of Rs. 3,000 was embodied by him. His petition was admitted by the Thana Court on 20th December, 1913. On January 6th 1914 in the High Court suit the Hon. Sir D. Daver passed a decree against him even though a certified copy of his petition to the Thana Court was produced before the Court. On January 31st, 1914, at the instance of the plaintiff, Perojebai, the High Court issued a rule against the defendant calling upon him to show cause why the insolvency proceedings should not be transferred from the Thana Court to the High Court of Bombay This rule was discharged by Sir Dinshaw Daver on the ground that the High Court had no power to make the order of transfer applied for.

On 20th May, 1914, a warrant of arrest in execution of the decree was issued by the High Court against the defendant, and on the 28th of May he was arrested in Bombay and sent to jail.

The defendant now took out a notice of motion in the above mentioned terms, applying that the appeal against the order of committal to jail in execution of the decree be admitted.

The notice came on Thursday morning Mr. Bhandarkar (instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee and Dinshaw) appeared for M. M. Dubash, the appellant-defendant, and Mr. Kanga (instructed by Shamlal Minocher and Hiralal) appeared for Perojebai, the plaintiff-respondent.

The counsel stated that parties proposed to take a consent order that the appeal should be admitted by their Lordships.

Their lordships ruled that mere consent of parties could not confer upon the Court the jurisdiction to admit the appeal. Such jurisdiction was only given by the code.

Thereupon a week's adjournment was applied for by the parties, and granted.

Subsequently the parties appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Daver, and applied for the release of the defendant on the ground that a mortgagee of certain property belonging to the defendant had agreed to forego his claim and to hand over the title-deeds of that property to the plaintiff, who thereupon had no objection to the defendant being released.

His Lordship:—But that might amount to fradulent preference on the defendant's part.

Mr. Bhandarkar:—A mortgagee may give up his claim if he wishes.

His Lordship:—Yes, but the Court will not make itself a party to what may amount to frandulent preference.

Eventually the following order was taken by consent:—That on defendant, through his counsel, undertaking to appear before His Lordship Sir D. Daver in chambers on Thursday the 25th instant at 11 a.m., ordered that the defendant be released from custody forthwith.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF JUNE, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

To speak to the Minutes of Order.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

For Further directions costs on special

special Commissioners Report.

488-10—Bhai K & G Krishnadas Goverdhandas Jayainlal Ramdas & ors Maiu J & M Captain & V.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 731-27963-12—Daphtary F and D Hirji Mulji and anr v. Punja Jairam Madhowji K & C Part Heard.

424-13—Bheemji & Co Amarchand Madhovji & Co a firm vThe Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co. Part heard 7 4-14.

813-13—Bick. M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v. Maneckbai widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702-13—Payne & Co The Arab Steamers Ltd. v. Haridas Asanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122-12—Manchersaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprasad Desai & Co a firm v Messrs Hormusji Rattonji Oomrigar & Co a firm Jehangir and S.

637-13—Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors. M B Chotia.

1027-13—Smetham B & Co Aishabai widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655-12—Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof. Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056-13—Captain & V Gomtibai v. Vallabhdas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D & D.

45-14—Jamsetji R & D Magana Nursee v. Rajanna Nursee Metha and D.

1149-13—J A Valles Anna Domingo Marianda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775-13—Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co. Crawford B and Co.

961-13—Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Carsondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co.

287-14—Mulla & Mulla Bai Gojana widow &

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Long Causes.

652-13—Amin & D (for a pauper) Mandlal Khushalji v. Bai Navivahoo widow Madh K & Ch Part heard.

Matrimonial Suit.

1071-13—Payne & Co. Agnes Mary Cooke v. George Francis Cooke.

234-14—Matu J and M, Mathuradas Cullianji and ors v Maneckbai widow, Tyabji D and Co.

560-11—Payne & Co., Mathuradas Callianji & Co., a firm v. Amratlal Virchand and anr Sbamrao M. & H

821-13—Ardeshire H. D. & Co., Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors. v. Hormusji Nasserwanji Vakil and ors. Payne & Co.

833-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co., The Fine Knitting Co., Ld., Tyab Hamid & Co. a firm Khunderao L & M.

364-12—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Ramratan Melavi a firm v. Aydan Pirdan & anr Captain & V.

888-13—Khunderao L. & M. Tyab Hamid & Co., a firm v. The Fine Knitting & Co., Ld., Edgelow G. W. & Co.

967-12—Mulji & Th. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow and ors. Tyabji D. & Co.

681-13—Payne and Co R D Sethna v Rajabally Chandubhoy Patell & Ez.

935-13—Surajmal and Co., Nanabai Sultanali Allibhai & ors. v. Jamesedji R & D Dhunjishaw & B. Kharas & Pandya.

1059-13—Payne and Co., Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy v. Chunilal & Co., a firm Little and Co.

62-13—Matu. J. & M. Dharamsey Jaitha a firm v. Tarachand Khoosal & anr.

1131-13—Patell and Ez. Rahimtoola Meherally & ors. v. Kasambhai Allibai Payne and Co.

630-11—Hiralal and Co. Keshowji Anandji v. Ranchodbhai Mathurabhai & ors. Malvi H. M. & R.

1060-13—Malvi H. M. and R. Bai Ratanbai widow & anr v Dawoodbhai Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co., Jamsetji R. & D. Motichand & D.

841-13—C. P. D'Cunha Shantaram Bhawram & ors v Satyabhamabai widow & ors D. J. Mantri.

Construction has been sanctioned of a new railway bridge over the Mutha river, G. I. P. R., near Poona, at an estimated cost of four and a half lakhs.

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THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT

THE GAIETY TO-NIGHT.

If half, or even quarter, of all we have heard and read about Miss Josephine Davis, the new "star" at the Gaiety from to-night onwards, betrue then Bombay theatregoers have a treat in store. Miss Davis, her originality, her singing, her personality, and her dresses have been brought so persistently before the notice of the public that she must of necessity start here with something of a handicap. When people have been led to expect so much it very often happens that they are disappointed, but we are assured that this will not be the case with Miss Davis. She was "boomed" in Calcutta long before she arrived, she "made good," as her countrymen say, on her first appearance, and she drew crowded houses twice every night during her stay there. The notices of her performance in the Calcutta papers show that she even captured the hearts of hardened newspaper men there—and that is saying a good deal!

AN ENTHUSIAST'S DESCRIPTION.

One enthusiastic newspaper man in that city, writing of Miss Davis, let himself go to the following extent:—

"When Miss Davis goes on to sing those descriptive character songs an artiste goes on the stage. A roguish touch here, a flash of saucy piquancy there, laughing cynicism, and irresistible drollery—all that subtle shade required to complete the picture. She is a gem of an entertainer, dainty in her style, and exquisitely frocked. Her radiant temperament is a brush that has the gift of graphic illustration. When you see her wave her graceful arms or wink her merry eyes they mean something. She is giving point to a story that wants more than vocal fluency. Sometimes there is an item in which she is as still and demure as a violet on a windless, sunny day. And again she will sway like a poppy in a breeze. "In my harem" is an instance of that. Physical expression is the dominant feature here, and the prettily modelled figure is aglow with quick curves and dancing lines. "Snooky Ookum" is told entirely by an excellent soprano voice and mobile and expressive face. All her character songs are distinctive in their colouring and frocked with charming appropriateness."

PERSONALITY THE KEYNOTE.

An artiste who can call forth such a paean of praise from a man who has, presumably, spent hundreds of evenings in the theatre and the music hall, must be something out of the ordinary. And we are assured that this is just what Miss Josephine Davis is. She sings songs we have all heard sung before, but sings them in an entirely new and original way; she "dresses" each song in a distinctive style, and above all she introduces into them her own vivid personality. That is said to be the keynote of Miss Davis' success; a success, it may be said, to which her husband, Mr. Billy Geller, contributes with his accompaniments. We shall look forward with interest to Miss Davis' first appearance to-night.

OTHER TURNS.

With "She" on the bill are also the five merry youngsters, a combination of dancers, singers, &c, it would be hard to beat. They have now been touring about six years and play the same act that brought them right into the front rank of America's fun-makers. The Romanos have a series of classical poses again to night and will certainly strengthen the programme, as they have been most popular here. The Gaiety pictures include a fine drama "The War Makers" and a bundle of good comics.

MR. PLATT'S CONCERTS.

The feature of the two complimentary concerts to be given to Mr. E. Platt, late manager of the Royal Opera House, to-night and to-morrow at the Excelsior Theatre will be the appearance of the Baroness Gradecka. The Baroness recently gave a semi-public recital at the Taj Mahal Hotel, where she created an exceedingly favourable impression with her Polish and Russian songs and dances. This will be the first opportunity the larger public of Bombay have had of seeing her, and everyone should take advantage of it, for the Baroness is a every talented lady. In addition, Miss Violet Frampton, Mr. James MacGrath and Miss Edith Mote will appear.

JEROME'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome tried to work on a plane too high for his mental and mechanical equipment when he wrote "The Great Gamble," produced at the Haymarket, says a London critic. The result is a very tiresome play, redeemed by an occasional gleam of humour. Mr. Jerome meant to be fantastic and philosophical and picturesque, and just a little daring. All this is plain, and no doubt it is all praiseworthy.

The scene is a biergarten on the outskirts of a German university town. Student life has formed the characters of most of the persons represented, and student songs in the distance point the moral and adorn the tale. Mr. Jerome describes his characters in the programme as the business man, the minor poet, the colonel, and so on. This seems affected, and is rather confusing, for actual names are used in the play. The biergarten is kept by a Scotch woman who talks Scotch, occasionally German. There is a professor who talks broken English, occasionally German, a Frenchwoman who follows the same plan, an American who follows the same plan.

Madam Biergarten nurtured a beautiful girl, a relative, as to whose past there is a mystery. It is no more than that her mother was a divorcee. She is beloved by the young American in whose past there is a mystery. His father did something criminal,—watered stock too much,—or something of that kind,—and the consciousness of their shame keeps the young folks foolishly apart till the last act. There is a comic under-plot about an amorous colonel, finely played by Mr. Maurice, who impulsively ran away with the silly wife of a potential Lord Mayor of London—another linguistic oddity, by the way. The potential Lord Mayor is Welsh. After an infinity of negotiation he is assured that Madam's elopement was no more than an eccentricity, and that the colonel had treated her as a sister throughout. There is a fairy prologue and a fairy epilogue to this odd Barrie-cum-Jones-cum-W. S. Gilbert story.

MLLE. GENEE'S SHOES.

Mlle. Adeline Genee who is retiring from the stage had one peculiarity she never wore a pair of ballet shoes more than once. For this reason, not the least sincere among those who regret Genee's retirement from the stage will be a certain old German shoemaker. For forty years he has worked for the Genees, but in recent years he has been wholly employed in supplying the famous Adeline with ballet shoes. Some idea of her requirements may be formed when it is stated that on her last visit to Australia she took out 300 pairs of ballet shoes. Before returning, she had to have another two dozen pairs sent out, and she eventually landed home again with a solitary pair left from the wreck. "They are really beautiful shoes," she says, "before they are used. Afterwards ——" An expressive little *moue*.

AN "ALL STAR" PERFORMANCE.

The performance of "The Silver King" by an All-Star cast in aid of the King George's Pension Fund for actors and actresses, was, as it was bound to be with such a cast a great success. It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast in method than that between the late Mr. Wilson Barrett's Wilfred Denver and Mr. H. B. Irving's, says the "Referee." Discarding the traditional sombrero and cloak and the long white hair worn by Denver after the early [illegible] of the piece, "H. B." wore a modern [illegible] hat, frock-coat, and short grey hair. [illegible] acting, too, was intensely [illegible] thrilling, but never loud. Mr. Irving's [illegible] remarkable facility of modern—tense. [illegible] In the big scenes he [illegible] was startlingly reminiscent of his great father. [illegible] Sir Herbert Tree contended himself with the [illegible] tiny character part of Gaffer Pottle, and [illegible] it up and acted it as splendidly as though it were a "lead." Other eminently successful small-part players in the wonderful cast were Sir George Alexander, delightfully quaint as a Railway Ticket Inspector; Mr. Charles Hawtrey, as a Tipsy Passenger (very droll); Mr. Weedon Grossmith, as another Passenger, and Mr. Frederick Ross, as a Cabman. During one of the intervals Mr. Arthur Bourchier, organiser of the performance, made the welcome announcement that the "returns" amounted to £1,590. Fancy prices were, of course, not uncommon. Mr. "Solly" Joel paid a hundred guineas for his box. Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's box cost him £20.

THE FIVE MERRY YOUNGSTERS.

At the Gaiety Theatre to-night.

MISS EDITH MOTE.

Who appears at Mr. Platt's concert at the Excelsior Theatre to-night.

MISS JOSEPHINE DAVIS.

The Star at the Gaiety Theatre to-night.

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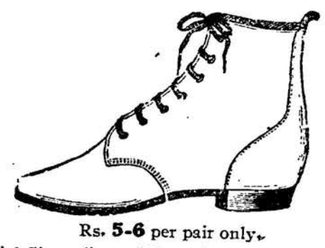

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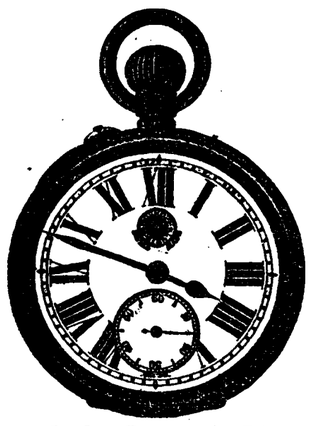

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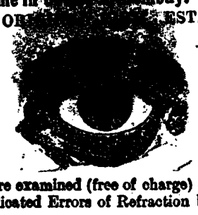

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